



PEARSON, G.
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PRINCIPLES

OF

PHYSIC,

TO BE EXPLAINED IN

A COURSE OF LECTURES,

BY

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PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIC,

TO BE EXPLAINED IN A

COURSE OF LECTURES.

I. *Of the nature of* ANIMATE MATTER; *of the states,* LIFE, HEALTH, DISEASE, *and* DEATH.

I. PHYSIC, in the most comprehensive sense, signifies the art of PREVENTING certain states of *animate Beings*, called diseases; and of *removing* or *changing* such states, for those called healthy states, or health. There may be other objects of physic; namely, the *prolongation* of life; the removal of *deformities*; the supplying of *defects*; the *propagation* of particular varieties of the different kinds of animate Beings; and, especially, the *palliation* of diseases.

II. Animate Beings are divided into two classes, called *Animals* and *Vegetables*. The former possess the faculty of *locomotion*, and of *sensation*; in whose composition, Azote or Nitrogen is a principal ingredient, united to Hydrogen, Carbon, and Oxygen. The latter, namely, *Vegetables*, are things which grow;—in which, a whole vegetable can, for the most part, be formed from a part of its root, trunk, branches, and leaves—which possess considerable powers of reproduction of entire parts, which have been cut off, or decayed;—which do not possess the faculty of locomotion;—which apparently have no power of feeling;—which, for the most part, contain no Azote, or only a small proportion of it, in their composition; but which, as far as known, are compounded of Carbon (the principal ingredient), Hydrogen, and Oxygen.

III. Diseases are commonly understood to be those states, in which the living Being does not produce those actions which the rest of the
same

same kind do in general, under the same circumstances; or in which the external and obvious properties are different from those of the rest of the same kind, in general. Further: such unusual states and properties are especially considered to be diseased ones, on account of their apparently producing premature death; and on account of their being attended (in animals) with painful feelings. Hence will be understood what is meant by the term Health.

IV. Healthy states are much more commonly present than diseased ones. Hence the former are denominated *natural*, and the latter *præternatural*; but with impropriety.

V. Every animate Being is originally formed from *a portion of an animate Being of the same kind*, namely, from a seed, root, part of the trunk, &c.; by the agency of which portion of animate matter, upon *dead animal, or vegetable matter, water, oxygen gas, and caloric*,

the animate matter is gradually compounded, of which a complete animal or vegetable consists.

VI. It is not demonstrated, that any of the substances which are acted upon by animate matter (V.) become animate matter, except inanimate animal and vegetable matter; the rest may be merely assistants in the assimilation into animate matter, or serve other purposes in the economy of animals and vegetables.

VII. The compounding of animal and vegetable Beings in *growth*, by the agency of animate matter on inanimate animal and vegetable matter, must be referred to laws of attraction of a different kind from those of chemical attraction; or else the composition of animate animal and vegetable matter is different from that of inanimate animal and vegetable matter; but if the composition be different, it is not ascertained whether the difference consists in the *component ingredients*,
or

or in the *arrangement of them*. Hence, when death happens, there is either a separation of one or more of the component ingredients of the animal and vegetable, or a new arrangement of them takes place.

VIII. Inanimate animal and vegetable matter possesses few of the properties of apparently the same matter in an animate state; for except some mechanical properties, all the properties of animate matter must be explained by laws of a different order from those of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

IX. Certain parts of animate Beings are, for the most part, gradually changing into the state of dead matter; and animate matter is, for the most part, gradually compounded to repair the loss of dead parts. Hence an animate Being consists of animate matter, to which is constantly attached a quantity of dead matter. The composition of animate matter in this repairing process, must be referred to the

the agency of what may be called *vital attractive power*, and not to chemical attraction; of which the best proofs are the digestion of food in the stomach, the compounding of intestinal chyme, of chyle, and of blood. The decay of certain parts must be referred either merely to the exhaustion of the vital powers, or to chemical and mechanical attractions, counter-acting the vital powers.

X. The power of compounding animate matter in each species of Being, is destroyed or exhausted after a limited time: and death, from mere age, perhaps, most frequently takes place on this account.

XI. If any of the substances from which animate matter is produced (V.) be wholly, or even in a great degree, withdrawn, animation under most circumstances speedily ceases; and these substances (V.) may be called *vital excitants* or *stimuli*.

XII. Any

XII. Any one, or several of a great number of other *substances*, change the state of the animal and vegetable economy, on being applied to them. Some of these changes have no influence on the duration of life;—others induce more vigorous health, and perhaps, prolong life;—others induce diseased states, and abridge the term of life, or more immediately destroy it;—and others remove diseased states, and produce healthy ones. These may be called *extraneous excitants* or *stimuli*.

XIII. The state of many of the organs of the animal and vegetable economy is directly influenced by various *states* of certain other organs and parts, viz. by the stomach, the brain; the blood, and other fluids; the emotions, the passions; muscular exercise; watching, and sleep; so that life, health, disease, and death, may depend on the agency of such states. These may be called *internal excitants* or *stimuli*.

XIV. The

XIV. The properties of animate matter seem to be principally referable to capability of actions or motions, from the agency of *vital excitants* (XI), the *extraneous excitants* (XII.), and *internal excitants*, or the different parts of animate Beings on one another (XIII.) This capability may, perhaps, be most properly termed **EXCITABILITY**. It has been called *irritability*, *mobility*, *living principle*, *spirit of animation*, *sensorial power*, &c. The substances and states (XI. XII. XIII.) which excite these actions, are called **EXCITANTS**, or **STIMULI**. The state of the parts thus excited to action, is called **EXCITEMENT**, *excitation*, *stimulation*, and *irritation*.

XV. The actions and motions from *excitability*, (XIV.) do not appear to be reducible to the laws of inanimate matter, belonging to natural philosophy, chemistry, electricity, magnetism, crystallization, &c.

XVI. If *excitability* (XIV.) be destroyed, all
the

the properties peculiar to *animate matter* also disappear. Hence *animation*, or *life*, either consists in excitability, or is essentially connected with it.

XVII. *Excitability* may exist, perhaps, for an unlimited time in certain states of some living things, provided the peculiar actions of animate matter (XIV.) be not excited; as in seeds of plants, roots, eggs, animals rendered torpid, by abstracting calorific; in which cases, the *vital stimuli* (XI.) are not applied, or only weakly so. Hence, the *animate state* is not necessarily supported by *vital stimuli*; nor is it, as hath been affirmed, a *forced state*.

XVIII. Although animation, or excitability, ceases on withdrawing the *vital excitants* (XI), if the motions and actions peculiar to animate Beings have been repeatedly excited; yet *excitability* subsists in such Beings for a limited time only, although the vital excitants are applied: hence active animate Beings are necessarily *mortal*.

XIX. The *duration*, and *states* of excitability (XIV), in Beings of the same species, are liable to vary according to:—

(A.) The kind, degree, and duration, of excitation by the *vital excitants* (XI.)

(B.) The kind, degree, and duration, of excitation by the *external excitants* (XII.)

(C.) The kind, degree, and duration, of excitation by the *internal excitants* (XIII).

(D.) Aboriginal excitability.

XX. Individual animate Beings of the same species differ from one another in their *size* and *form*, on account of the different excitants (XI, XII, XIII.): and on account of the *aboriginal excitability of the portion of animate matter* from which those Beings were formed (V.) The propagation of certain *sorts*, or *varieties*, of animals or vegetables, is effected on these principles.

XXI. The

XXI. The *same* kinds, and degrees of *action*, in different individuals of the same species, in many instances, are produced by *different kinds and degrees of force*, of the *excitants* (XI, XII, XIII); and *different kinds and degrees of action* are frequently produced by the *same kinds and degrees of the excitants* (XI, XII, XIII); either on account of the different states of excitability produced (XIX), or from the *aboriginal excitability* (XIX. D.) being different in degrees of power. Hence will be understood the principle of the *different states of health, and disease, from the same excitants*; and the *same states of health and disease from different excitants*, in many cases. And hence, each of the vital excitants may produce diseases, and cure them.

XXII. Certain *states of excitability* take place, in which *diseased actions, or motions*, are always produced: either by excitants in general, or by particular kinds of them.

XXIII. Certain *kinds of excitants* always produce *diseased actions*, or motions.

XXIV. All the organs of animate Beings can be excited to certain motions, of perhaps the same kind, by excitants in general; these may be called *common vital motions*, and *common excitants*; and arise from the same kind of *excitability*, which may be called *common excitability*.

XXV. Each of the organs of animate Beings is, perhaps, also capable of having motions excited, of a peculiar kind, by certain kinds of excitants only; as well as by excitants of ordinary motions in other parts. Hence there are *specific excitants*, and *specific states of excitability*.

XXVI. The excitability, and action, of some organs are necessary to the excitability and action of all the rest. The *action of the absorbents* is essential to vegetable life: and the
action

action of the stomach in digestion is essential to animal life. But according to the particular species, there are other organs whose actions are also necessary to life.

XXVII. Peculiar motions, both of health and disease, are excitable by peculiar excitants in different species of Beings.

XXVIII. The *time* or *term*, for which *excitability* or *life* can be preserved by the due application of excitants (XI, XII, XIII) is immensely different in different species of animals and vegetables; it is at least as 36,000 to 1.

XXIX. The properties of excitability are referable, principally, to—1, Resistance to composition, or decomposition, with any other kind of matter, except with animal or vegetable matter which has lost its power of producing the peculiar motions of life (XIV);—2, Capability of motions, and of producing
certain

certain actions, explicable by laws of a distinct order (XV).

XXX. Excitants (XIV.) in animals, produce excitation directly; 1st, In the muscular fibres, *with or without sensation*; 2d, In the nerves producing *sensation*; 3d, In the *mind* or *brain*, producing volition, thought, imagination, memory, &c.; 4th, In producing *associate motions*, or *motions*; from one part being excited, other parts, which have been previously excited at the same time with such parts, are again excited.

XXXI. The phænomena of actions from excitability, are—locomotion—contraction and relaxation—involuntary muscular motion—motion from association—emotions and passions—thought, or mental operations—actions of the economy upon itself—secretions and exertions—actions from chyle, blood, absorbent system—sensation—actions from volition, association, habit, irritation—actions in the stomach,

stomach, and alimentary canal from food and drink, &c. &c.

XXXII. Among the states of excitability indicated by common excitants (XXIV.), in which the mode of action is supposed to be known, may especially be distinguished those which occasion differences in the *force of action*—the *duration of action*—*inverted action*—*irregular action*—in the *disposition to produce action*; *irritability* and *torpor*—the disposition to *lose excitability*—the disposition to *acquire excitability*—the process of compounding animate matter during *growth*; and of *repairing* the loss from decaying parts during the whole of life—the *formative process in morbid growth*, and in supplying the *loss of parts by accidents*.

XXXIII. The different actions (XXXI.) may be concomitants of *specific* states of excitability in which the mode of action is not known.

XXXIV. The states (XXXII, XXXIII) are
produced

produced and regulated by the aboriginal excitability (V.) and the subsequent agency of excitants (XI, XII, XIII.)

XXXV. Health is known to be present by certain actions and motions taking place (III.) from excitants (XI, XII, XIII.); and these take place when the excitants can be applied, be duly proportioned, and be adapted to the degree and kind of excitability: when they cannot, disease is present, or death is occasioned. To duly adapt or proportion the excitants to the various states of excitability, and excitation of animate matter, the laws of them should be investigated much farther than has hitherto been done.

XXXV. (A.) The excitability can only yield a limited quantity of motion or action, to an excitant.

(B.) When action can no longer be excited by a given excitant, the same, or a different
one

one, in many instances, can be excited by a different excitant.

(C.) A part, whose excitability has been exhausted by excitants of every kind, perhaps, never recovers its excitability, but is in the state of dead matter.

(D.) If the excitability of a part, by certain excitants only, be exhausted in a healthy state; on partially or wholly abstracting such excitants, the excitability returns in some instances in less than a second of time, as in the cavities of the heart during the circulation of the blood; and in other instances, not till after eight or nine hours, as in the stomach after a meal, or in the voluntary muscles after labour. The animal and vegetable economy in a healthy state exhibit states of action of all the organs from excitants, and of cessation or diminution of action from the abstraction of excitants in the ordinary course of nature. Motion is diminished also by *sedatives*.

(E.) The excitability will, *for the most part*, be inversely as the excitation.

(F.) In some parts, the power of acquiring excitability is increased by diminishing it duly by excitants.

(G.) The excitement of a part will be (within certain limits) as the degree of the excitant, and inversely as the previous excitement in ordinary life.

1st, Parts, which from their age, have been little excited by the *excitants of life* (XI.) have their actions *readily excited*; but they are weak and not of long duration.

2dly, By repeated excitation, parts become less readily excitable, except habit and association, but for a time in life the actions are more powerful.

3dly, By still further repeated excitation, the parts gradually lose their power of acquiring excitability.

Delicacy of fibrous structure is connected
with

with the 1st state; *firmer structure* with the 2d; and *rigidity* with the 3d: and these different states are occasioned by the varying state of excitability from the repeated agency of excitants, which alter the power of compounding animate matter, *i. e.* of growth.

(H.) If several different excitants be applied at the same time; in many instances one of them only excites motion; in other cases, perhaps, a different motion from that of any of them *singly* is produced;—but it is doubtful, whether or not more than one kind of action, or motion, can be excited in the same part at the same time.

(I.) Actions or motions may be excited by actions or motions in distinct parts, without any known direct connection of nerves or like parts; such are called sympathetic actions or motions.

(K.) In *different parts, different kinds and degrees of action* may be excited at the same time by *different kinds of excitants*.

(L.) Motions, excited by a given excitant, in many instances, *may be removed* by exciting *different motions* by a different excitant, either applied to the same, or a different part.

(M.) An excitant may produce no excitement perceivable for some time; but on the excitability being increased by other excitants being withdrawn, or by other means, the action from it may become evident.

(N.) A specific excitant (XXV.) or a common excitant (XXIV.) may exhaust the specific excitability of a part, and then excite common excitation.

(O.) In some instances, the excitant *exhausts permanently* the peculiar excitability by *once* exciting motion; in others, it does so for a certain time only.

(P.) Organs not excited duly to motion, become so excitable, that diseases arise from the ordinary excitants to healthy motions (XXXV.)—*weakness* of action often attends such

such a state, which has been called *direct debility*.

(Q.) If the organs be excited too violently, or for too long a time, the excitability becomes so far diminished, that the ordinary excitants to healthy motions (XXXVI) cannot produce them; —such a state has been called *indirect debility*.

(R.) Excitability in apparently the same part may be *increased* with respect to certain excitants, and *diminished* with respect to others.

(S.) Peculiar states of excitability exist in certain individuals, called *idiosyncrasies*.

(T.) New states of excitability arise at certain periods of life in individuals.

(U.) Various states of excitability with respect to certain excitants, may be induced by repeatedly exciting motion of the eye, ear, stomach, &c. or by custom. A state so acquired is termed *habit* and *associability*.

(V.) As the excitability of certain parts is necessary to that of the others (XXVI.) the health,

health, disease, and life of the whole economy may depend on the excitability of a single part.

(W.) Excitability is essentially connected with not only due excitement (XXXIV.) but with a certain figure, magnitude, situation, number, texture, and connection of the different organs of the vital economy; and these *mechanical properties* depend on the aboriginal excitability (V.) and the subsequent agency of the excitants (XI, XII, XIII.)

XXXVII. *Death* may be produced by *gradual* exhaustion of excitability, by excessive excitement (XXXVI. Q.)—by exhaustion suddenly of excessive excitability (Ibid)—by excessive excitement, induced by defective application of excitants (XXXVI. P.)—by incapability of due excitement attending the structure or mechanical properties (XXXVI. W)—by, perhaps, specific excitement (XXV.)—by parts losing their power of reproducing
due

due excitability (XXXVI. D.)—by sedatives (XXXVI. D.)

XXXVIII. Diseased states are present when certain motions are not produced at all, or different ones from those of health are produced (III.) by the excitants (XI, XII, XIII): to know when these diseased states are present, and to understand in what they consist, and how they may be prevented and removed.

(A.) The number, figure, size, weight, texture, connection, colour, &c. of the different parts of which each species of animate Beings consists, should be investigated in healthy, and diseased states, by *anatomy*.

(B.) The various kinds and properties of the *vital excitants* (XI), and of the *external excitants* (XII.), should be investigated by *natural history, natural philosophy, and chemistry*.

(C.) The agency of the excitants (XI, XII.)
on

on the various species of animate Beings in the healthy and diseased states; as well as in the dead state; which belongs to the department of *physiology* and *pathology*; should be investigated.

(D.) The agency of the different organs in animate Beings on one another, or of the *internal excitants* (XIII.) in health and disease, as well as in the dead state, should be investigated; which is another branch of *physiology* and *pathology*.

XXXIX. From the investigations (XXXVIII) must be derived the knowledge of,

(A.) The *history*, or phænomena of each disease.

(B.) Their *remote* and *immediate causes*.

(C.) The judgment of their danger, duration, progress and termination; or *prognostics*.

(D.) The means of *preventing diseases*, or of *preserving health*.

(E.) The

(E.) The means of *removing* or *curing* them.

(F.) The means of *palliating* diseases.

XL. It is evident (XXXV.) that every diseased state must belong to one of *three* classes.

I. *Diseases of excitability*, in which the excitants, which ordinarily in the same habit produce healthy actions, do not produce them.

II. *Diseases from certain excitants*, which produce diseased motions in states of usual healthy excitability.

III. *Diseases of excitability*, and *from certain excitants* (XL, I, II,) *conjointly*.

XLI. (a) Diseases of the 1st Class, (XL, I,) may be divided into,

I. *Division*. Those of excitability in the nerves.

II. Those of excitability in the muscular fibres.

E

III. Those

III. Those of excitability referred to mind.

IV. Those of excitability in the nerves, muscular fibres, and mind, conjointly.

(b) Diseases of the 2d *Class* (XL, II,) may be divided into,

I. Those from excitants which produce diseased motions in the nerves.

II. _____
in the muscular fibres.

III. _____
in the mind.

(c) Diseases of the 3d *Class* (XL, III,) may be divided according to XL. (a.) (b.)

XLII. (a) Diseases of the 1st *Class* may be arranged into *orders*, according to the *kinds of excitability*, which can only be known from the effects of excitation; and probably many of these states exist, which have not yet been distinguished.

Order

Order I. That of the nerves, mind, or muscular fibres; in which motions are excited with unusual facility, by ordinary excitants, which state is called *Irritability*.

Order II. The reverse state of the former, which is called *Torpor*.

Order III. That state, in which ordinary excitants produce extraordinary strong motions, called *Morbid Strength*, or *Phlogistic Diathesis*,

Order IV. The reverse state of the former, called *Weakness* or *Debility*.

Probably certain states of excitability exist, either locally or more generally, which yield to ordinary excitants, *inverted motions*, *retrograde motions*, *convulsions*, *spasmodic contractions*, *erroneous growth*, *excessive decay*, and many *peculiar motions*, belonging to certain diseases.

(b) Diseases of the 2d Class (XL, II.) may be divided into *orders*, according to the *kinds of excitants*.

Order I. Diseases, from excessive, or deficient, *ordinary extraneous excitants*.

Order II. Diseases from *extraneous morbid excitants*.

Order III. Diseases, from excessive, or deficient, *ordinary internal excitants*, or from the agency of the different organs of the human animal economy on one another.

Order IV. Diseases from *morbid internal excitants*.

(c) Diseases of the 3d *Class* (XL. III.) may be arranged into orders, according to the kinds of excitability, and kind of excitants which are conjoined (XLI. a, b.)

XLIII. The orders may furnish *genera* according to the particular organs on which the excitants *primarily* operate in producing diseases, viz. of the sanguiferous system, of the absorbent system, of the nervous system, of the mind, &c.

XLIII. The

XLIV. The *species* arise from the *genera* (XLII.) divided according to *the different assemblages of symptoms*.

XLV. The *varieties* may be according to some *particular symptoms* or *excitant*, or the *degree* of the disease.

XLVI. The preceding arrangement (XXXIX, XLIV) seems the best calculated for rendering practice certainly efficacious, being founded upon the causes of diseased states; but it is impracticable, in the present state of knowledge; these causes not being investigated, and practice according to this plan, must be hypothetical, to the exclusion of rules from experience. It is proper, however, to preserve this arrangement, as the best guide to farther improvement by investigation; and also to furnish resources in cases of failure of evidence from experience.

XLVII. To avail ourselves in practice of the
present

present state of knowledge of facts, the fittest arrangement seems to be that which proceeds chiefly according to the *symptoms*; and sometimes according to the *evident remote causes*; 1, because this method conveys most instruction concerning the history, and particularly the differences of diseases;—2, is the safest ground for reasoning;—and, 3, leads to the use of remedies on the foundation of analogy, and experience, in similar cases.

XLVIII. The names of diseases, in many instances, do not denote their nature, but have an erroneous import, and the example of chemical philosophers in the fabrication of a new nomenclature, might be followed with great benefit; but the execution of such a work requires the medical erudition, and philological judgment of a number of Physicians conjointly: and consequently, cannot here be attempted.

XLIX. In Natural History, the species of
Things

Things are arranged according to certain properties, which are constantly present, of which, what are called *definitions*, are formed. This method has been adopted for diseases, and is named *methodical Nosology*. But as there are many diseased states, which do not afford constantly any peculiar set of symptoms, yet produce an infinite variety, although they are all considered to arise from the same species of morbid affection; and as the knowledge of merely the definitions of Nosology is insufficient for forming a just judgment of the nature of disease in practice, a system of methodical Nosology should only be esteemed useful in giving a view of some of the more frequently attending and characteristic symptoms, and is not intended to be here fully delivered.

L. Under the following Heads, Diseases will be treated.

HEADS OR CLASSES OF DISEASES.

1. *Recurrent Fevers; or Fevers consisting of Paroxysms.*
2. *Continued Fevers; or Fevers which neither consist of Paroxysms, nor depend upon any evident local disease.*
3. *Inflammations or Phlegmons, sometimes attended with a constitutional Symptomatic disorder.*
4. *Exanthematic Fevers; which are generally occasioned by a specific poison introduced into the animal economy, which terminate generally in eruptions; and, in some of this class, in inflammation of the Viscera.*
5. *Fevers which produce critical discharges of Blood; or Hæmorrhagic Fevers.*
6. *Fevers*

6. *Fevers accompanied by a specific inflammation of an external secreting surface, which are occasioned by a specific poison.*

7. *Common local Inflammation or Phlegmasiæ attended by Fever.*

8. *Febrile constitutional disorders, attended by specific local painful affections; apparently of an inflammatory nature.*

9. *Diseased States of the Secretory organs, not referable to other Classes.*

10. *Diseases principally seated in the mind.*

11. *Diseases principally affecting the Nerves; attended with disorders of the internal and external Senses; Convulsions; Spasms; Irregular Motions; Palsy, &c.*

12. *Diseases of excitability, particularly in the Stomach, Bowels, Urinary Organs, Organs of Locomotion, &c.*

13. *Diseases from pulmonary Tubercles.*

14. *Diseases from indurated and enlarged Glands, viz. of the Liver, Mesentery, &c. and of the external parts.*

15. *Diseases from concretions in the urinary passages; bile ducts; alimentary canal, &c.; and from a number of irritating substances, viz. Acid and undigested matter in the Stomach; Indurated alvine excrement, &c.*

16. *Jaundice, or Diseases not belonging to other classes, which occasion Bile to pass into the Sanguiferous System.*

17. *Dropsies.*

18. *Diseases from Worms.*

19. *Diseases from morbid structure, or erroneous situation.*

20. *Idio-*

20. *Idiopathic Cutaneous Diseases.*

21. *Diseases from the Venereal infection.*

L. 1. *Recurrent Fevers* consist of a repetition of paroxysms, or of a similar concourse of symptoms—occasioned only by a specific infection, generated in putrefying substances, principally, in bogs and marshes.

1 *Sect. Intermittents* consist of paroxysms, between each of which, there is an interval, or absence, entirely, or nearly, of the symptoms. Frequently change into Remittents.

1 *Species. Tertian*; similar Paroxysms recur every 48 hours.

2 *Sp. Quartan*; similar Paroxysms recur every 72 hours.

3 *Sp. Quotidian*; similar Paroxysms recur every 24 hours.

4 *Sp. Erratica*: consists of dissimilar Paroxysms, or of recurrences at uncertain periods.

If Paroxysms intervene between these periods, they may constitute *double* and *triple* Tertians, and Quartans. Other varieties are according to the peculiarity of symptoms.

The above are called *Regular Intermittents*; but those in which the Paroxysms recur at uncertain times, are called *Irregular*, and *Anomalous*.

2 *Sect. Remittents* consist of a repetition of similar or dissimilar Paroxysms, in which the succeeding Paroxysm comes on before the preceding has entirely terminated; or in which there is an interval of very short duration between each of the Paroxysms. Frequently change into Intermittents.

1 *Sp.*

1 *Sp. Tertian*; or *Tritæophya*.

2 *Sp. Quartan*; or *Tetartophya*.

3 *Sp. Quotidian*; or *Amphimerina*.

The varieties are very numerous. A remarkable one is the *Yellow Fever*.

LI. 2. *Continued Fevers*; diseases affecting all or many of the functions, in infinitely various ways, but most frequently producing relative accelerated circulation: with diminished power of the organs of loco-motion; or with increased power of these organs with delirium—Heat, often attended by a higher temperature than can be excited by external means—no local affection uniformly characteristic—not consisting of a repetition of Paroxysms—not produced by the specific poison which produces Recurrent Fevers—very rarely terminate in Recurrent Fevers, or arise from them. Certain assemblages of symptoms have been

been considered to denote as many different species of Fevers; the most popular are under the following denominations; but they are only a small proportion of those which occur in nature; but which have not hitherto been denominated.

1 *Sp. Inflammatory Fever, or Synocha*; in which the sanguiferous System is originally principally affected—not occasioned by infection.—Not attended with debility.

2 *Sp. Acute Nervous Fever, or Typhus gravior*: in which there is considerable action of the heart and arteries; and great disorder in the nervous system; but for the most part the sanguiferous System is not originally more affected than the mind, and senses—Produced by matter compounded in constitutions ill of the same disease or contagion; and by morbid matter engendered by Animal, and Vegetable Substances; also by other agents.

Varieties are very numerous, viz. Petechial—Miliary—Erythematous—Aphthous—Hæmorrhagic—Ardent—Endemial—Jail, Hospital, Garrison—Malignant—Putrid—Pestilential—Spotted Fevers, &c.

3. *Sp. Slow Nervous Fever*, or Typhus mitior; in which the nervous system is principally affected, and the symptoms in general are less violent: in which the action of the sanguiferous system is weaker, and of longer duration, but often more frequent than in the former species—not produced by infection, nor by any other morbid matter. The assemblages of symptoms are extremely various, but scarcely distinguished into *varieties*.

4 *Sp. Non-descript Fevers*, in which the characteristics of the above species are absent—attended with violent symptoms, which affect principally, in different cases, each of the functions—not infectious—of scarce more than three weeks duration—more than $\frac{90}{100}$ of modern
con-

continued Fevers in London belong to this head.

The assemblages of symptoms are infinitely different, but not yet distinguished into *varieties*.

LII. 3. *Inflammations, or Phlegmons*, occupy a small part of the body only; seldom more than one part at the same time—seated principally in the smallest *arteries*, but sometimes in the *veins*, and *lymphatics*.

Causes—occasioned most frequently by extraneous applications to the part affected; also by the passions; the state of the stomach; other preceding or existing diseases.

Symptoms. Redness: Sensation of heat: augmentation of temperature: painful sensations: swelling: increased common sensibility: often increased excitability, or irritability of
the

the blood vessels: capacity of performing the function of the part affected, altered, or destroyed: increased exhalation, or perhaps diminished absorption.

Terminations in resolution: adhesions: indolent tumors: suppuration: dropsy: morbid secretions: gangrene.

Not concomitant of fever, nor dependent upon it: Sometimes excites fever-like symptoms, or symptomatic fever from irritation.

Species are 1, according to the seat of the vessels affected; 2, the form.

Varieties are according to the occasional causes.

LIV. 4. *Exanthematic or eruptive Fevers*, occasioned by peculiar morbid poisons.

1 *Sp. Small-pox*, or Variola: consists of four successive different diseased states. 1. A continued fever of about three whole days, or 72 hours duration, terminating in eruptions. 2. A period usually of Apyrexia, for about four whole days, in which the pimple eruptions come out, enlarge, and become vesicles. 3. The state in which the symptoms arise principally from suppuration of the vesicular eruptions, and inflammation of their bases, for about three days, usually from the 8th or 9th to the 11th or 12th. 4. The state in which the symptoms of febrile irritation arise partly from the inflammation on the surface of the body; the scabbing state of the eruptions; and various affections, principally, inflammations of the interior parts.

Occasioned by effluvia; or by inoculation of a peculiar morbid matter; which does not affect persons who have undergone the Cow-pock, or the Small-Pox—is contagious—In the way of effluvia, the morbid matter remains

remains in the constitution about fourteen days before it produces any sensible fever: in the way of inoculation it excites it in about nine days.

Varieties are principally, 1, The discrete or distinct Small-pox. 2. The confluent. Of each of these there are numerous varieties, according to the appearance of the eruptions; the subsistence of the fever during the eruptive stage; the particular symptoms; and duration of the stages.

2 *Sp. Cow-pock*, or *Vaccina*: produced by a specific morbid matter, originally engendered by the udders of cows—affects the human constitution only by inoculation—consists of three different morbid states, in three successive periods. 1, Inflammation of the skin, in the form of a pimple, which gradually 2, becomes a vesicle, arriving at its full growth in about nine days. In one out of four cases, a continued fever, commonly slight; and of

but a few hours to two days duration, usually on the 10th day. 3. Symptoms from inflammation of the skin around the vesicle; and from the desiccation into a hard blackish peculiar scab, which leaves a permanent scar—affects the same person constitutionally but once—does not affect those who have been constitutionally affected by the Small-pox.

Varieties are according to: 1, The period of the pock; 2, its becoming a pustule; 3, its figure; 4, the absence of eruptions; 5, The appearance of eruption during the pock, or at a subsequent period.

3 *Sp.* *Chicken-pox*, or *Varicella*; consists of a continued fever (often scarce perceivable) for about one to three days, succeeded by small round conical eruptions, often in clusters, in a day or two, not unlike the Small-pox, but at first often larger, which becomes smaller vesicles than the variolous ones—seldom suppurating—leave no pits, or only shallow ones;

ones; in about three days from the eruptions, they begin to scab—produced by a specific morbid matter—is contagious—affects the same person only once.

Varieties: 1, according to the eruptions being vesicles or suppurating; 2, their duration; 3, their leaving scars.

4 *Sp. Measles*, or Morbilli, or Rubeola.
 1. A catarrhal fever for about four days. 2, Eruptions like flea-bites, without relieving the fever, and not filling with any fluid. 3, About the 8th or 9th day, the eruptions become like branny scales; the catarrh often remaining, at least locally. 4, Frequently angina, peripneumony, or ophthalmia, supervene, especially from the 8th to 12th day. 5, Diarrhoea remains frequently several months, with hectic affection—affects the same person only once—produced by a specific morbid matter—is contagious.

Varieties. 1, From the appearance and situation

ation of the eruptions. 2, From the fever. 3, From other visceral affections, besides of the lungs. 4, From other concomitant eruptions. 5, From the number of crops of eruptions.

5. *Sp. Miliary Fever*, or *Miliaria*. A continued fever, in which supervene, except on the face, discrete eruptions, resembling millet seeds; especially with a previous disordered state of the stomach—Sweat with a peculiar smell—Eruptions of but a few days continuance, and several crops often occur in the same patient;—perhaps arises from a specific poison.

Varieties. 1. Red eruptions. 2. White eruptions.

6 *Sp. Vesicular Fever*, or *Pemphigus*. Fever continued of different kinds (*Hippocrates* and *Galen*, *Epid* 6to.) with vesicular eruptions, large often as a hazle nut; not suppurating; sometimes

sometimes contagious ; probably occasioned by a specific poison.

Varieties. 1. Contagious. 2. Epidemic.
3. Kind of Fever.

7 *Sp. Idiopathic Scarlet Fever*, or *Scarlatina*.
Fever of continued kind for about four days, with disorder of the stomach. 2, Scarlet broad efflorescences, especially on the face and breast, not above the surface of the skin. 3. Desquamation of the cuticle. A disease particularly of children.

8 *Sp. Erysipelatous Eruptive Fever*, or *Erysipelas*. 1, A continued fever for a day or two. 2. An eruption of Erythema, at first of small extent. 3, Spreading inflammation of the skin; disposed to produce Vesicles or Gangrene. 4, Desquamation of the cuticle—is perhaps contagious.

9 *Sp. Plague*, or *Pestis*. A most contagious
continued

continued fever, in which supervene carbuncles and buboes—occasioned by a peculiar morbid matter.

LV, 5. *Hæmorrhagic Fevers*, producing critical discharges of blood: or Active Hæmorrhagies.

1 *Sp. Epistaxis*, or Nasal Febrile Hæmorrhagy. 1, Symptoms of inflammatory fever, particularly of plethora of the head. 2, Discharge of arterial blood from the nostrils.

2 *Sp. Hæmoptysis*, or Hæmoptoe. 1, Symptoms of plethora in the lungs, with slight fever. 2, Expectoration of arterial blood. 3, Returns often by paroxysms, especially in the night time, or very early in a morning. 4, Blood buffy.

3 *Sp. Metrorrhagia*, or Uterine Hæmorrhage. 1, Symptoms of plethora of the uterine region,
with

with febrile symptoms. 2, Discharge of arterial *blood*; or of menstrual *fluid*, from the uterus.

4 *Sp. Hæmorrhoids*, or Bleeding Piles. 1, Symptoms of plethora, or inflammatory congestion in the rectum, with febrile symptoms. 2, Discharge of arterial blood, or of venous blood.

N. B. The Hæmatemesis; the Hæmaturia; the Stomacace; the Hepatirrhæa; the Hæmorrhagia Cerebri, &c. do not seem properly to belong to this head, but to chronical non-febrile diseases.

LVI. 6. Fevers attended with inflammation of a secreting surface, and occasioned by a specific morbid matter.

1 *Sp. Ulcerous Sore Throat*, or Angina Maligna. 1, A fever of the typhus kind, more

or less severe, with, at first, slight affection of the fauces. 2, Increasing affection of the throat frequently goes on, producing aphthous eruptions; although the fever abates, especially, in about five to seven days. 3, Eruptions slough off, leaving ulcers. 4, Secondary fever, or from inflammation.—Infectious— affects the same person, perhaps, only once— especially affects infants and children.

Varieties. 1. Without eruptions. 2. With scarlatina. 3. With eruptions like measles. 4. With subjacent inflammation. 5. With affection of the Trachea; Trachealis.

2 *Sp. Influenza*, or Infectious Catarrh. A continued Fever of a peculiar kind, with affection of the membrane of the nostrils, fauces, trachea, or bronchia—Membranous affections increase often, although the fever abates—copious secretion from the membrane affected—propensity to sweating;—great debility---
pro-

produced by infection, but doubtful whether contagious.

Varieties. 1. According to part affected. Coryza; Angina; Trachitis; Bronchitis. 2. Kind of fever. 3. As attended with Diarrhœa. —As accompanied with affection of parts subjacent to the membranes.

3 *Sp.* *Infectious Dysentery*, or Dysenteria Contagiosa. A fever of a peculiar kind (frequently with exacerbations), attended with purging, *first* of alvine excrement: next of blood, watery fluid and bile; frequent and in small quantity—tenesmus—severe gripings—at the close of it, alvine dejections, without tenesmus—occasioned by, especially, marsh miasmata, and infectious dejections.

Varieties. 1. According to kind of alvine discharge. 2. Kind of fever. 3. Source of the morbidic poison.

4 *Sp. Croup, or Cynanche Stridula; Trachealis.* Continued fever, attending difficult respiration—sense of suffocation—painful sensation of the Trachea—sonorous inspiration—hoarse voice—clangose cough—no affection in general of the fauces—occasioned probably by a specific poison, the source of which is unknown—in certain situations is endemic.

Varieties. 1. Endemic. 2. Sporadic.

LVII. 7. Inflammations or Phlegmasiæ, attended by fever: the two affections arising from the same, or common causes.

Division I, Membranous Inflammations.

1 *Sp. Phrenzy Fever, or Inflammation of the Membranes of the Brain.* Inflammatory fever—acute pain within the head—increased sensibility to light and sound—redness of the eyes—redness of the face—Delirium often of the

the furious kind—exertions of voluntary organs, much exceeding in strength those in health.

Varieties. 1. According to part affected.
2. Occasional causes; but not yet distinguished.

2 *Sp. Pleurisy*, or Pleuritic Fever. 1. Symptoms of inflammatory fever, preceding, concomitant, or shortly supervening to acute pain, especially of one side—difficulty of breathing, dry cough—Pulse frequently hard, and blood remarkably buffy—Pain and difficulty of breathing increased in certain postures—In severe cases orthopnæa—Frequently goes off by spitting.

Varieties. 1. Very different, owing to the degree of disease, as well as from the part of the Pleura affected, as dorsalis, sternalis, pericardina, diaphragmatica; but these are too numerous to distinguish, except the pleuritis pulmonum,

pulmonum, and pleuritis costalis. 2. From the kind of fever, as epidemic, sporadic, &c.

3 *Sp. Hepatitis*, or Inflammation of the Membrane of the Liver---Fever preceding, concomitant, or soon succeeding, acute pain and tension of the hypochonder;—hard pulse—shortness of breath—sense of weight, and increased pain on lying, especially on the left side—dry cough—pain of right shoulder or of right clavicle—sometimes jaundice.

4 *Sp. Gastritis*, or Inflammation of the Peritoneal Membrane of the Stomach—Fever preceding, concomitant, or soon succeeding acute and burning pain of the region of the stomach—much increased by almost all kinds of ingesta—sickness—vomiting—frequently hiccough—immense anxiety—prostration of strength.

Varieties. 1. From the *Cardia*, especially affected, producing considerable hiccough;
regur-

regurgitation of ingesta into the fauces ; faintings. 2. From the Pylorus affected, pain especially of the Pylorus region—rejection of ingesta by vomiting.

5 *Sp. Enteritis*, or Inflammation of the Bowels—Fever preceding, concomitant, or soon succeeding the acutest pain of the abdomen, especially in the umbilical region—obstinate constipation: sometimes dysenteric purging—tension of the belly; sometimes distention—soreness to the touch—pulse small, quick, and hard—prostration of strength—nausea—vomiting—liable to terminate in gangrene.

Varieties according to, 1, The gut affected.
2. The occasional cause.

6 *Sp. Nephritis*, or Nephritic Fever—Fever attending pain in the region of the kidneys—pain extending along the course of the ureters—frequent efforts to discharge urine—bloody urine

urine—ischuria—dysfury: vomiting: sickness: drowsiness.

7 *Sp. Hysteritis*, or Inflammation of the Uterus—Fever attending pain in the region of the uterus: sense of weight of that organ: pain extending to the groin, thighs, right shoulder and clavicle: dyspnoea—sickness: vomiting—hiccough—dysfury or ischury—much pain and heat on pressure of the os uteri with the finger—fainting.

8 *Sp. Cystitis*, or Inflammation of the Urinary Bladder—Fever attending pain, very acute of the hypogastric region—dysfury: ischury—frequent efforts to discharge urine—tension—swelling of the hypogastrium—frequently tenesmus.

Analogous to the above are the *Splenitis*; the *Pancreatica*; the *Mesenteritis*; the *Epiplitis*; the *Peritonitis*; but their history is so little

little known, that it seemed not necessary to insert them in this arrangement.

Division II. Febrile Inflammations of Substances of Parts.

1 Sp. Inflammation of the Substance of the Brain, or Cephalitis Parenchymatosa.

Symptoms of the same kind as in the Phrenitis, but delirium less violent, or merely coma—very apt to terminate in water in the ventricles, or in suppuration of the brain, producing palsy—dilatation of the pupils—loss of sight—obstinate costiveness—sickness; vomiting—slow pulse.

Varieties. 1. Continued brain fever. 2. Inflammation of the brain in children, producing dropsy of the head.

2 Sp. Peripneumonia, or Inflammation of the Parenchyma, or Substance of the Lungs—

Continued fever immediately preceding, concomitant, or succeeding the phlegmon—Dyspnoea, especially intolerable in a recumbent, or in other postures—hot breath—more or less painful sensation of a peculiar kind, particularly under the sternum—sense of suffocation, especially in warm air—great anxiety—restlessness—pulse quick: often during inspiration intermitting—cough: expectoration—prone to terminate in vomica, or empyema, hydrothorax, and adhesions.

Varieties. 1. Kind of fever. 2. Conjunction with pleurisy. 3. Parts of the lungs affected.

3 Sp. *Inflammation of the Parenchyma, or Substance of the Liver.* Continued Fever—dull pain, or uneasy sensation, or sense of weight in the region of the liver: increased by pressure or deep inspiration or coughing, or by certain postures—pain of right shoulder or clavicle—sometimes hardness and swelling of the

the right hypochondriac region—dry cough, induced especially by circumstances, which occasion pain—dyspnœa—costiveness—sickness—altered colour of the skin—prone to suppuration.

Varieties. 1. According to part of viscus affected. 2. Kind of fever. 3. Disposition to enlargement. 4. Conjunction with membranous inflammation. 5. Occasional cause, particularly climate.

4 *Sp. Carditis*, or Inflammation of the Heart. Continued fever—strong pulsation of the heart: very frequent: obstructed feel—short and frequent respiration—restlessness—-anxiety—uneasy sensation, or dull pain of the region of the heart—often intermittent pulse—dry cough—uneasy sensation, increased in certain postures—sometimes involuntary convulsive motions of the limbs, with privation of the internal senses—much disposed to terminate in
1 2
secretion

secretion of puriform matter, or water into the pericardium.

Note. Continued fever, with inflammation of the substance of the *spleen, pancreas, kidneys, uterus, intestines*, of the *fauces*, &c. occur, but their characteristic symptoms are only in part known, and will easily be imagined from their situation, functions, and analogy, with other inflammations of this head.

LVIII, 8. *Febrile constitutional disorders, attended by specific local painful affections; apparently of an inflammatory nature.*

1 *Sp. Acute Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Fever.* Febrile symptoms, or of synocha frequently not very evident, although local affection pretty severe: blood almost always buffy—painful sensation of one or more of the larger joints: stiffness: immobility: tumor;
mor;

mor: redness: foreness, or acute pain on pressure—pains disappearing in certain joints, as they take place in others: all the large joints frequently, successively, affected—propensity to sweating, and relief from it—stomach seldom affected—sometimes the local affection seems to be in the brain, producing delirium; and lungs producing peripneumony—occasioned either by sudden abstraction of calorific from the constitution; or by sudden introduction of it after such abstraction; but no other assignable cause in general—rarely or never terminates in suppuration; but sometimes in rigidity; tumors; and thickening of the joints—affects very young persons, as well as others—attacks temperate and laborious persons.

2 *Sp.* *Gout*, or Arthritis, and Podaga. Gnawing, or lacerating pain, especially of the joints of the toes and feet, preceded by disorder of the stomach—especially attacking the feet or toes, successively—after repeated attacks,

tacks, affecting the large joints, hands, and fingers—occurs generally in middle-aged persons: who have lived indolently, or intemperately: especially in those whose parents have had the disease: Labourers, Children, and abstemious persons are almost exempt.—Excited by emotions and passions; by disordered stomach; by strains, cold, &c.—Apt to recur throughout life by paroxysms—may affect the head, lungs, stomach, and viscera in general—may terminate in knotty joints: tophi; and rigidity: never in suppuration.

Varieties. 1. According to joints affected. 2. Other parts. 3. Inflammation; or atony. 4. Fixed or wandering. 5. As attending or supervening to other diseases. Hence *regular*, *gout*; *irregular*; *anomalous*; *atonic*; *erratic*.

LIX, 9. *Diseased states of secretory organs.*

1 *Sp.* *Diarrhæa from Cold.* Pains of the
bowels

bowels—copious and frequent dejections of alvine excrement; sometimes mixed with bile, mucus, &c.—frequently nausea, or failure of appetite—sometimes slight fever—not symptomatic of any other disease—not contagious.

2 *Sp. Diarrhæa from, apparently, irritability of the secreting membrane of the bowels:* only distinguished from the former species by the occasional cause.

3 *Sp. Epidemic Cholera Morbus, or Autumnal Gall Flux.* Griping pains, attended by febrile symptoms—loathing of food: nausea; vomiting of bilious fluid—frequent dejections, containing bile—tenesmus—soreness of the belly: tension—anxiety—sometimes spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the legs.

4 *Sp. Catarrhal Fever from Cold, or Non-contagious catarrh.*—Febrile affection seldom severe, or attended with prostration of strength, as in the influenza: attacks more gradually:
more

more frequently conjoined with inflammation of the substance of the lungs, and with buffy blood—cough—voice affected—smell affected—sneezing—rheum from the eyes and nose: expectoration of mucous matter—often pains of the side; or other parts of the chest—sometimes hearing affected—more apt to produce pulmonary consumption, than the Influenza.

Varieties. 1. Bronchitis. 2. Raucedo. 3. Coryza. 4. Epidemic. 5. Sporadic.

5 *Sp.* *Catarrh of the Urinary Bladder, or Cystirrhæa.* Frequent inclination to discharge urine: small quantity at a time: dysuria: pain of hypogastrium after urine: ardor urinæ—urine on standing deposits very commonly mucus, which redissolves on heating it: sometimes deposit of blood—rest disturbed by micturition—pain of the hypogastrium; pains of the hips and thighs—lassitude—of long duration—at length emaciation and hectic fever.

6 *Sp.*

6 *Sp. Simple Gonorrhœa.* Sometimes begins with febrile symptoms—symptoms severe at the very attack—mucus, or purulent discharge from the urethra, or vagina: heat of the parts—dysuria: ardor urinæ—swelling—soreness: pain—not occasioned by infection: often from other evident causes—less apt to produce inflamed lymphatics and buboes; swelled testicle; and diseased prostate, than infectious gonorrhœa—may be occasioned by the venereal gonorrhœa—of shorter duration in general than Ven-gonorrhœa.

Varieties. 1. Of the urethra. 2. Of the vagina.

7 *Sp. Fluor Albus*, or Whites, or Leucorrhœa. A discharge of yellowish white mucous fluid from the vagina or uterus—no inflammation—disease frequently of many years duration—sometimes occurs in the best general health—not infectious—sometimes from other diseases of the uterus.

Varieties. 1. According to health of the patient. 2.—Diseases of the uterus.

8 *Sp. Gleet.* A discharge of whitish thin mucous fluid from the urethra: especially after exercise, or certain kinds of ingesta—no inflammation—occurs in good general health, as well as often in bad habits—occasioned frequently by venereal gonorrhœa—not infectious.

9 *Sp. Morbid secretion of Bile.* Perhaps occasions several disorders of the bowels and stomach, not yet distinguished.

10 *Sp. Diabetes.* A greater proportion of urine than usual to the drink—urine tastes sweet, and affords sugar on evaporation—emaciation—natural or voracious appetite—thirst—often hectic fever.

Note. Diseased states of the secretory organs of the succus gastricus perhaps occur, and
produce

produce diseases, but not yet well distinguished.

LX, 10. *Vesaniæ: Diseases affecting, principally, the functions of the mind, without fever, or any acute disease of which they are symptomatic.*

1 *Gen. Amentia.* Impairment or abolition of certain functions of the mind.

1 *Sp. Fatuity partial.* Faculty impaired or abolished, of acquiring, or having notions excited from sensations by external objects.

Varieties. 1. According to the kind of notions not excitable. 2. Degree; stupidity. 3. The occasional cause.

2 *Sp. Recollection impaired.* Faculty affected, of voluntarily recalling or exciting notions formerly excited.

Varieties according, 1. To the objects erased from the memory. 2. The kind of excitant, comprehending *affociation*. 3. The occasional cause.

3 *Sp.* *Judgment, or Reasoning Power impaired*: Shown, by inability to perceive the connection of things as causes and effects, and other relations to one another—without active or vigorous exertion of the mental faculties.

Varieties. 1. Very numerous, according to the kind of subject, on which the mind is unable to judge, and reason rightly: and according to the state of other mental faculties, with which it may be joined.

Note. Deficiency of common good sense, or judgment, may be conjoined with genius.

4 *Sp.* *Imagination impaired.* Implies impaired recollection: and læsion of a peculiar
faculty

faculty of conjoining different notions, and perceiving resemblances.

5 *Sp. Fatuity universal, or Idiotism: Stultitia.* Impairment of the faculty of exciting, or having notions excited, with deficiency of *memory, judgment, and imagination.*

Varieties. 1. From age: second childhood.
2. Organic disease, including external injuries.
3. Other diseases. 4. Emotions and passions.

2 *Gen. Hallucinations.* Morbid imagination. States of the mind, in which things are imagined to be present, which do not then exist, but are mere illusions—in other respects frequently sane.

1 *Sp. Hypochondriasis, or Hypochondriac Disease.* Belief of diseases, or states of the constitution, which do not exist—solicitude concerning health: trifling symptoms produce
alarm,

alarm, and apprehension concerning health—often attended with dyspepsia, and real disorder of the nervous system.

Varieties according to, 1, Kind of imaginary diseases, viz. Syphilis imaginaria, Tabes, &c. 2. Kind of depressing passion, viz. paupertatis timor. 3. Imaginary states, viz. belief that the person is metamorphosed; that limbs are become brittle as glass, &c. &c.

2 *Sp.* Emotions and passions from belief of objects, which have no longer any existence: in other respects there may be rationality, and no illusion.

3 *Sp.* *Dæmonomania*; Belief in seeing, and having intercourse with spirits, and dead persons:—or in the immediate agency and interference of supernatural agents or spiritual beings, in the production of natural events.

Varieties

Varieties. 1. Belief in being possessed, or tormented by spirits. 2. According to kind of illusion.

4 *Sp. Miscellaneous*, comprehending cases of mere imagination of various different states of external bodies—of innumerably different objects which do not exist, viz. inverted objects, vertiginous, luminous, magnified, double; hearing of sounds, &c. &c.

Note. *Hypnobatasis*, or Somnambulism, belongs to this head.

3 *Gen. Melancholia.* Melancholy.—Depression of all the mental faculties: hence unjustly, or irrationally, a state of anxiety; apprehension of danger; despair; despondency; profound meditation; solitude.

Species and Varieties according to, 1. The exciting or occasional cause. 2. The object of pursuit

pursuit or aversion, viz. *Nostalgia*, &c. 3. The faculties most affected.

4 *Gen. Mania*. Madnefs, Infanity.—From a diseased state of the mental faculties, certain stimuli or excitants occasion what is popularly esteemed, absurd reasoning, inconsistent discourse, and irrational conduct—mistaken ideas of sensation for those of irritation, or fancies for realities.—Vigorous exertion of the faculties of the mind—Designs cunning.

1 *Sp. Furious Madnefs*. Chronical ferocious delirium.—Ravings.—Furious conduct with preternatural muscular strength.—Generally want of courage—often with diseased organization of the brain—Unsusceptibility of the agency of many excitants in health—tenacious excitability.

Varieties. 1. Irrationality on all subjects.
2. On particular subjects only, or partial infanity.

sanity. 3. According to the exciting causes. 4. The kinds of emotions, and passions: of pleasure, or aversion, viz. erotomania; superstitious hopes; love; pride; mentis gratissimus error.

2 *Sp. Tranquil Madness*.—Erroneous judgment, with conduct not violent—object of pursuit, or aversion, irrational or absurd—some opinions absurd, but rational on most topics—usually capricious, jealous, and suspicious—often with acuteness of mental powers and genius.

Varieties. 1. According to the kind of pursuit, or aversion, or maniacal idea, on which irrational—fear of illness or death, &c. 2. The particular absurd opinions. 3. The exciting causes.

LXI, 11. *Diseases principally affecting the Nerves.*

1 *Sect. Convulsive Motions, or Clonic Spasms.*
 Morbid contractions and relaxations, especially
 in the organs of volition.

1 *Gen. Epilepsia.* Epilepsy. Falling sickness—paroxysms of sudden privation of perception by the external and internal senses, not symptomatic of any specifically distinct disease—most usual symptoms; screaming or exclamation: pain about the epigastric region: setting of the teeth: clinching of the fists: rolling of the eye-balls: violent agitation of the limbs: groaning: foaming at the mouth: rigidity of certain muscles: involuntary discharges: chattering of the teeth: snoring: sopor—subsequently to the fit, great lassitude for some hours—previously frequently painful sensation in some part diseased, with a sensation ascending to the brain, or aura epileptica—recurs often by association—occasioned by very different irritations—attacks the laborious and abstemious—in the intervals no hysterical symptoms—occurs in torpid habits.

Species

Species according to, 1. The exciting cause.
2. The accompanying disease. 3. The aura
epileptica.

Varieties according to, 1. The prelude. 2.
The symptoms.

2 *Gen. Hysteria*. Hysterical Disease. Fits of
the mother.—Among the infinitely different
assemblages of symptoms, the most frequent of
a paroxysm are, murmura ventris: sensations
uneasy of the stomach: ascent of globe into
the throat, with sense of suffocation: privation
of all the perceptions: sopor: violent convul-
sive motions: often laughing: shedding tears:
limpid urine: sickness—numerous symptoms
from irritability: palpitations of the heart:
emotions, and passions from trivial causes.
Timidity: capriciousness—apprehensions of
death—seldom any prelude to the fits—subse-
quently perfect health—scarce occurs under
puberty, or in old age—the laborious and

abstemious are exempt—not connected with any organic disease of the brain, but frequently with the uterus.

Species and Varieties according to, 1. The occasional causes. 2. The different symptoms.

3 *Gen. Chorea Sancti Viti.* St. Vitus' Dance. Scelotyrbe. Hieranosos.—In walking, using the arms, moving the body, chewing, &c. the voluntary muscles are excited to motion by the will, but not as directed—frequently involuntary gesticulations—occurs especially in childhood, and youth—Senses entire.

Species according to, 1. The occasional causes, viz. worms; plethora; unknown states. 2. Involuntary motions, strictly called hieranosos, and perhaps belong to *Convulsio*.

4 *Gen. Convulsio.* Involuntary convulsive, very painful motions of the muscles, the mental

tal power remaining entire, not symptomatic of any known disease.

Species 1. *Rhaphania*: From eating the semen raphanistri—periodical. 2. From other causes.

5 *Gen. Hooping Cough*. Kinkcough. Pertussis.—Tussis convulsiva—Fits of violent coughing and dyspnoea, or appearance of suffocation, often with livid face; vomiting: terminating in sonorous inspiration, or expiration resembling the crowing of a cock, called the Kink.—Expectoration—Infectious: produced by the effluvia of a specific poison—occurs only once in the same subject—of long duration—apt to produce peripneumony.

Species and Varieties. 1. Endemic. 2. Epidemic. 3. Complicated with peripneumony. 4. With fever. 5. With catarrh.

6 *Gen. Asthma*. Spasmodic, convulsive, or periodical Asthma—Recurrences of paroxysms of
of

of Orthopnœa, with coughing; sense of suffocation; livid face; violent efforts to breathe; palpitation of the heart; the ribs are raised, shoulders elevated, and diaphragm depressed; irregular quick pulse; Dysphagia; pain at the scrobiculus cordis—mucous expectoration—desire to breathe cold and fresh air—Prelude of symptoms of disordered stomach; cold extremities, &c.—Sometimes convulsions, or cramps of the other parts; or even Epilepsy.—Occurs often in the night—much influenced by sensible, as well as unknown, states of the atmosphere, most of all by east winds.—Other diseases, especially the gout, suspend it.

Species and Varieties according to, 1. The occasional causes. 2. The exciting cause. 3. The symptoms. 4. The complication with other diseases. 5. The effects of air.

7 *Gen. Singultus.* Hiccough. Sometimes occurs either from certain morbid states of the stomach itself, or from irritating matters contained

tained in it; but most frequently it is symptomatic.

II. *Sect. Morbid painful contractions, with small relaxations. Tonic spasms.*—Diseases frequently of short duration.—Come on suddenly—frequently fatal.

1 *Subdiv. Partial.*

1 *Sp. Strabismus.* Squinting. Affection of the eye, in which there is too great a divergence or convergence of the optic axis; or in which the optic axis of one eye does not converge with that of the other eye to one object.—More frequently symptomatic; or is a mere deformity—Generally one eye is more affected than the other.

2 *Sp. Trismus.* Locked Jaw. Contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw—occasioned by painful sensation from wounds, from diseases, &c.—Most frequent of the tonic spasms.

Varieties

Varieties according to, 1. The effects of the spasm: *viz.* Cynicus; Cynogelos; Sardonicus; Diastrophe. 2. Infancy: *viz.* Mal de Machoire of St. Domingo; or nine day fits. 3. Occasional causes.

3 *Sp. Obstipitas*, Stiff Neck—In which cannot move the head, from the affection of the muscles of the neck.

2 *Subdiv. General.*

1 *Sp. Tetanus*. Voluntary muscles in general affected; being rigid and inflexible; attended with dyspnoea; redness of the face; fighting.

2 *Sp. Opisthotonos*, in which the spasm of the muscles incurvates the head backwards, with symptoms of Tetanus.

3 *Sp. Emprostotonos*, in which the neck is bent forwards so that the face touches sometimes

times the knees—Alternate sometimes with Opisthotonos.

Varieties, according to the occasional causes.

4 *Sp. Tetanus hemiplegicus*. One side of the trunk affected with tonic spasm—Sometimes other side palsied.

3 *Subdiv. Anomalous*.

1 *Sp. Spasm of the Stomach*. Most acute pain of the region of the stomach: attacking suddenly: often after certain kinds of ingesta—Speechless during the fit: stomach feels hard and knotty: dyspnœa: sweating: cannot pass urine or stool—Occurs by paroxysms, each of which sometimes lasts several days with considerable remissions, and goes off with affection of the throat like globus hystericus.—Sensation of contraction, beginning in the stomach and extending to the throat upwards, and downwards in the bowels.—In some cases occurs

once only a year or two, in others more frequently, but goes off at last. Ingesta soon after the fit liable to occasion a return.

2 *Sp. Cramp* of the calves of the legs and muscles of the toes. Occasioned often by cold.

3 *Sp. Tonic Spasm of the Heart.* Probably the occasion of many sudden deaths supposed to be from apoplexy.

4 *Sp. Angina Pectoris*, or Syncope angens. Sudden peculiar anguish over the breast; sense of dying; painful sensation, if moving, suddenly stops the patient—pain of the breast near the insertion of the pectoral muscles, extending to the left arm—deep and easy inspirations, the breathing not affected—pulse often little altered—In violent fits, loss of sense and voluntary motions—cold sweat—recurs by paroxysms: at last fatal.

III. *Sect. Diseases consisting principally in impairment,*

impairment, or abolition of the external and internal senses: and of the faculty of voluntary motion; without any specific disease, of which these states are symptomatic.

1 *Order. Apoplexies.* Sudden privation of all, or most, of the senses, with profound sopor, the vital and most of the natural functions continuing to be performed—Some kinds recur by paroxysms—Apt to be attended with, or terminate in, palsy.

1 *Gen. From Pressure on the Brain.*—Judged to be present from symptoms indicating disease in the head—from the make of the patient—from the manner of living—from the age—the pulse—the exciting causes.

1 *Sp. Hæmorrhage in the Brain.* Hæmorrhagia Cerebri. Distinguished by the manner of attack—the habit—the slow pulse—dilated countenance—stertorous respiration—Hemi-
M 2 plegia

plegia—heat, redness, and swelling of the face—often attended with ossified carotid arteries.

2 *Sp. Plethora of the Brain.* Only distinguished from the above by absence of Hemiplegia, and presence of decisive symptoms of plethoric habit.

3 *Sp. Apoplexy from water in the Brain.* Symptoms of dropy—absence of symptoms of *Sp.* 1 and 2.

4 *Sp. From Ossification of the Brain; of its Membranes, or Blood Vessels; and Exostoses and thickening of the Cranium.* Symptoms not distinguished—commonly a previous disease of long duration—absence of symptoms of other species of this genus.

5 *Sp. From unknown Morbid States, probably operating on the Nerves analogous to Pressure.* Not distinguished but by the absence of many
of

of the symptoms of other species of this genus.

2 Gen. *From other and less known Causes.*
Symptoms of apoplexy occur from inebriation; contusions; hysteria; gout; rheumatism; erysipelas; epilepsy; various acute diseases; but these are only dependent on other diseases.

II. ORDER. PALSIES; diseases in which some of the voluntary muscles do not act duly on volition—with laxity of the part affected—generally without pain, and swelling—sensation often of numbness and coldness—sensibility, and muscular excitability to external stimuli generally remain; but frequently specific sensibility is defective or destroyed: sometimes sensibility to certain common stimuli impaired or destroyed.

1 Gen. *From Pressure on the Brain.*

1 Sp. Of blood.

2 Sp.

2 *Sp.* Of pus.

3 *Sp.* Of water.

4 *Sp.* Various organic diseases of the brain.

Varieties. 1. Hemiplegia. 2. Paraplegia, 3. More partial, of various parts, *viz.* Amaurosis, Aphonia, Dysphagia, &c. 4. As attended with pain. 5. As attended with failure of association with respect to memory, &c.

2 *Gen.* *From Pressure on the Spinal Marrow.*
The species as just mentioned.

3 *Gen.* *From Pressure on the Nerves in their Course:* principally from obvious organic diseases.

4 *Gen.* From poisons. 1. Lead. 2. Perhaps certain vegetable poisons.

5 *Gen.* Certain unknown states of the nerves,
pro-

producing, 1. Shaking palsy. 2. Palsy of senility. 3. Wasting palsy. 4. Chronical. 5. Acute, &c.

LXI, 12. *Diseases of, principally, excitability, in the Stomach, Bowels, Urinary Organs, Organs of Loco-motion, perhaps of the Blood itself, &c.*

1 Gen. *Hydrophobia. Rabies canina.*—
1st Stage. Painful sensation of the throat, with difficulty or inability of swallowing, excite by the contact of liquids with the fauces:—rejection of liquids with horror on their touching the fauces, or even the lips: subsequently, in many cases, terror on seeing, or from the sound of a liquid, or on its touching the skin—Dejection of spirits; solitude; despair; pain of the throat; frequently light, and air itself, prove irritating; natural appearance of tongue; circulation as in health.—2d Stage. Phrenitic delirium: apprehensions of doing mischief to others,

others, or of being injured by them; frightened by sounds, by the sight of certain persons, &c.; Convulsions, Death generally in three days.

Species. 1. From the bite of a rabid animal of the dog, or cat kind; generally in above two months; sometimes in a year; often commences with inflammation, or pain of the bitten part, and of the axilla. 2. *Spontanea*. Symptomatic, or subsequent to other diseases. —Very rarely occurs.

II *Gen. Dyspepsia. Indigestion in the Stomach.*
—Sense of weight at the stomach: of coldness: gnawing sensation: or of heat—pyrosis—swelling of stomach with wind: ructus.—Rising of sour, or bitter matter into the mouth. Failure of appetite for food. Sickiness at stomach: vomiting—frequently either costiveness, or diarrhœa—offensive breath.

Species. 1. With fermentation of the ingesta

gesta into acid, or putrid matter. 2. With too firm coagulation of the food. ~~3. From bile in the stomach.~~

III Gen. *Costivenefs. Constipatio.*

1 *Sp. Colica Pictonum. Painter's Colic. Bel-lain.*—Peculiar painful sensation of the abdomen, especially in the umbilical region, generally with costivenefs, but sometimes with diarrhœa—sicknefs—lofs of appetite—heart-burn—belly drawn inwards—circulation seldom accelerated—often attended with palsy of the limbs—produced only by oxide of lead internally taken.

2 *Sp. Costivenefs* from diminished excitability by other agents besides lead.

IV Gen. *Chlorosis. Green Sicknefs.*—Leucophlegmatic yellowish countenance—coldnefs of the skin—swellings of the legs and feet—aversion from voluntary motion—anxiety : de-
N preffion

pression of spirits—general weakness—dyspepsia: depraved appetite.

Species and Varieties according to, 1. The kind of depressing passion. 2. The suppressed discharge of *Menstrua*. 3. Other causes.

Note. Diarrhæa, vomiting, cardialgia, diabetes, fluor albus, gleet, &c. may depend upon merely morbidly increased excitability.

LXII, 13. *Diseases from Pulmonary Tubercles*; attended by a cough, and generally mucous expectoration—dyspnœa—frequently pains in different parts of the chest—very apt to terminate in vomica—in young subjects attended by hectic fever—rarely terminate fatally without vomica—always of long duration, and aggravated by the winter season—produce often chronic inflammation of the substance of the lungs; of the pleura; and of the neighbouring parts; with adhesions, thickened

ened membranes, swelled glands, condensed lungs obliterating the air vessels; water between the lungs and sides, water in the pericardium—generally preceded by bronchial catarrh, or by some other thoracic inflammation, or by various other diseases.

1 Gen. *Acute. Pulmonary Consumption. Phthisis pulmonalis.* Especially occurs between 17 and 35 years of age. Often hereditary, or constitutional among children of certain parents. Attacks persons of a certain make—constitutional affection, with especially quickened circulation, occurs early, as well as emaciation and suppressed catamenia—Patient generally not apprehensive of danger—pulmonic symptoms never disappear, but often are aggravated, and become slighter at uncertain times—terminates commonly fatally in from six months to two years, with little or no alleviation during the summer season; has lasted seven or eight years.

Species. Varieties. 1. As complicated with scrophula. 2. With hæmoptoe. 3. With water, or other diseases of the heart. 4. With hysteria. 5. As attended with pleuritic adhesions. 6. With hydrothorax. 7. With ossifications of pulmonary vessels. 8. With pleuritic or dorsal pains. 9. With different kinds, and quantities, of sputum. 10. With affections of the voice. 11. With sweating. 12. With rheumatic pains. 13. According to the preceding disease, or accident. 15. As occurring with slight pulmonic symptoms, till within a few days of the fatal termination. 16. Varied by pregnancy. 17. As affected by states of the air, and its impregnations. 18. As attended with ague fits. 19. As attended with considerable constitutional irritability, and little topical affection. 20. Varied by supervening different constitutional diseases.

Note. *Species* to be investigated according to, 1. Seat of tubercle in air cells, or cellular membrane. 2. Kind of inflammation producing

ing them. 3. Exciting cause of inflammation.
Varieties according to attendant effects.

II *Gen. Chronic. Winter Cough. Spurious Peripneumony. Phthifical Disorder. Catarrhus Senilis.* Especially occurs between 40 and 60 years of age. Generally begins in winter season with slight ailments for one or two winter seasons, disappearing totally in summer, or in a warm climate, or in a warm house. Increases in the degree and number of symptoms each succeeding winter. At last symptoms remain during the succeeding summers. Peripneumonic and pleuritic symptoms apt to supervene from exposure to cold—wheezing, and peculiar sound on each inspiration in many cases—apt to be influenced in winter by east winds, besides cold in winter—copious mucous expectoration, particularly in a morning—many years frequently before the circulation is quickened, or other constitutional symptoms appear of a hectic nature; or before purulent matter is coughed up—not hereditary, nor in particular

particular families, nor occurs in persons of a peculiar make—spirits not elevated, as in *acute* consumption—may be of twenty years duration, or kill sooner, by producing *Vomicæ*, *Dropsy*, *Adhesions*, &c.

Species and Varieties. As complicated, 1. With pulmonary calculi. 2. With pulmonic ossifications and schirrous parts. 3. With diseases of the pericardium and heart. 4. With hydrothorax, and other dropxies: asthma. 6. As attended with *Vomicæ*. 7. With adhesions; and condensed and thickened mediastinum; and cellular and pleuritic membrane. 8. With different kinds and quantities of sputum. 9. With affections of the voice. 10. With an hectic and tabid state. 11. With thoracic pains. 12. With various states of the respiration, especially affected with posture. 13. According to the state of the stomach and bowels. 14. As affected by the weather, and impregnations of the air.

LXIII, 14. *Diseases from indurated or enlarged Glands.*

1 *Gen. Of the Liver*, evident from the examination, by feeling the region of the liver—pain generally on lying on the left side. Sometimes constantly uneasy sensation, or obtuse pain of the right hypochondrium—dry cough—often dyspnœa, especially in a recumbent posture—generally dyspepsia—frequently costiveness, or diarrhœa—commonly lurid countenance; sometimes jaundice—often produces ascites.

Varieties as occasioned, 1. By drinking immoderately, fermented liquors. 2. By inflammation. 3. By fevers. 4. By hot climates. 5. As at last producing tabes, and anasarca.

II *Gen. Of the Mesentery. Mesenteric Tabes*, Chronic pains of the abdomen, especially of the umbilical region, or of the loins—diarrhœa, or costiveness—paleness—appetite for food increased;

increased; diminished, or depraved. In advanced stage, swelling of the abdomen; hardness; knotty tumors; tension—emaciation—hectic fever—dysuria—putrid fæces—ascites.

Species and Varieties according to, 1. The occasional cause. 2. The scrophulous habit. 3. Infantile, or adult atrophy. 4. From worms, and other diseases; as measles, small pox, &c.

III *Gen. Of the external parts.* Evident from the swellings of the sub-maxillary glands; neck; axillæ; of the groins, &c.

1 *Sp. Schrophula.* Moveable swelled glands, in peculiar constitutions; with thick lips and nose, sore eyes, especially in children. Often hereditary—in some places endemial.

Note. Diseases from enlarged or indurated pancreas, spleen, &c. need not be particularly characterized, being sufficiently evident from anatomical knowledge, and the above definitions.

tions. *Struma of the Thymus* discoverable by the feeling during expiration, the mouth and nose being shut.

LXIV, 15. *Diseases from extraneous Substances.*

I Sect. *From calculous concretions.*

I Gen. *In the Pelvis of the Kidneys and Ureters. Nephralgia.*—Pain in the region of the kidneys, or in the tract of the ureters; increased by exercise—frequent inclination to discharge urine; dysuria; sometimes bloody urine; urine with sand-like deposit, and mucous sediment; or limpid urine; suppression of urine—stupor of the thighs—uneasy sensation of retraction, and motion of the testicle—sickness at stomach; vomiting—relief on bending the body forwards—symptoms recur by paroxysms, especially after exercise in a
o
carriage

carriage—often attended by acidity in the stomach; and by the gout.

II Gen. In the Urinary Bladder.—Pain and sense of weight in the hypogastrium—frequent micturition, or efforts to discharge urine: urine limpid, or with fabulous deposit. Excretion of stone-like concretions. Sometimes bloody urine, or with mucous sediment—pain of perinæum, or hypogastrium; increased in a sitting posture. Pain of the extremity of the penis.—Symptoms brought on, and aggravated by disordered stomach, especially by fermented liquor—sometimes ischuria—often tenesmus.

III Gen. In the Gall Bladder and Ducts.
Hepatalgia. Acute pain between the false ribs and epigastrium—failure of appetite; sickness; vomiting—costiveness—indisposition to exercise. Languor—frequently jaundice—excretion of biliary calculi with the alvine excrement—pulse, in most acute pain, generally not accelerated

accelerated—recurs by paroxysms.—May fill the gall bladder nearly without any disease.

Note. Concretions in the brain, lungs, intestines, under the tongue, joints, cellular membrané, &c. but it is unnecessary to describe their effects.

II Sect. Diseases from indigestible matter in the Stomach.

I Gen. From Acidity. Heartburn. Pain of the stomach. Sense of forenefs. Sense of weight and oppression at the stomach; often extending to, or felt in the throat—eructation of sour matter. Disagreeable taste. Belching—generally failure of, but sometimes keen appetite—sick after food in general—aggravated by weak acidulous wines; by many kinds of vegetable food; by firmly coagulated food; by oily matter—often diarrhœa.

Species and Varieties according to, 1. The particular kinds of ingesta which generate acid. 2. The original occasional cause. 3. The constitutional symptoms, with which complicated. 4. Acidity in coagulating milk, &c. 5. The occurrence of the disease only after food.

II Gen. *From indigested food.* Pain at the stomach, or referred to the sternum—sense of coldness, frequently, of the stomach—distension—sickness—sometimes fever.

III Gen. *From Ingesta putrefying in the Stomach.* Fœtid breath—bad taste in the mouth—loathing of food—nausea. Vomiting.—For several days griping; purging.

III Sect. *Diseases from irritating matter in the Intestines.* 1. Certain kinds of ingesta. 2. Morbid bile. 3. Alvine excrement becoming putrid. 4. Accumulation of fæces. 5. Indurated alvine excrement.

IV, Sect.

IV. *Sect.* Diseases from the irritation of dentition—known by examination, and symptoms.

LXV, 16. *Jaundice. Morbus regius. Morbus arquatus.* From absorption of bile, independent of any specific disease—yellowness of the skin and eyes. Urine tinges linen yellow. Bile in the serum of the blood—itching of the skin—failure of appetite for food—Nausea—sometimes vomiting—acidity in the stomach—eructations—uneasy or painful sensations in the right hypochondr, and at the stomach—clay-coloured stools—costiveness—frequently slow pulse—drowsiness.

Species 1. Produced by spasmodic contraction of the gall ducts. 2. By too copious secretion of bile. 3. By obstruction in the duodenum. 4. By gall stones. 5. By pressure from organic diseases. 6. Whether from inspissated bile?

LXVI, 17. *Dropsies. Hydropes.* Diseases from watery liquid in the cellular membrane; in the cavities; and in cysts; to impede the performance of the functions, as in health—
 1. Produced by specific diseases present. 2. By antecedent diseases. 3. By certain states, as pregnancy, &c. 4. By no evident disease preceding, or concomitant.

Secl. I. Dropsies of the cellular Membrane. Intercus. Anasarcaous Dropsy. Œdema.—Equal swelling; of the colour of the skin; usually pale; soft; inelastic; the impression from a finger remaining; generally feels cold; most frequently in the lower extremities.

Genera according to the seat of the Anasarca, as, externally; of the lungs; scrotum; external hydrocephalus; of cellular membrane of the viscera, &c.

Species according to the occasional causes.

Varieties

Varieties. 1. As attended by inflammation of the skin of the anasarcaous part. 2. As concomitant of other diseases. 3. According to particular symptoms arising from the affection of parts contiguous to the dropsy. 4. The termination in discharges by spontaneous rupture; in gangrene; in ulceration, &c. 5. The rise and progress.

Sect. II. Dropsies in the Cavities. Known from the symptoms of the organs affected by the pressure of liquid.

I Gen. *Hydrocephalus internus.* *Dropsy of the Ventricles of the Brain*—Dejection of spirits—sense of weight, or pain in the interior part, or inside of the head: In the advanced state, very acute at times: uneasiness on raising head from pillow, and lying down immediately—fight affected: strabismus: dilated pupils: distortion: staring: heaviness: loss of brilliancy: sometimes redness—uneasiness on being raised up—screaming at times—stupor—drowsiness: comatose

comatose state—costiveness—loss of appetite. Nausea. Vomiting—pulse in early, and last stage, often frequent: in middle stage slow; irregular; intermitting—pain of the belly—Delirium—Deafness—sometimes epileptic fits—often hemiplegia.

Species. 1. According to the preceding disease. 2. The attending disease, by which occasioned. 3. Other occasional causes. 4. Constitutional to families.

Varieties according, 1. To particular symptoms. Water from a few drachms to a pint, or more. 3. Communication between the ventricles laterally, or by passage into 3d and 4th ventricles.

II *Gen. Dropsy of other parts of the Brain.* Distinguished by the symptoms of *Genus I.* with sight less frequently affected; costiveness not so commonly present, nor hemiplegia, but sometimes enlargement of the cranium and opening

opening of the futures—sometimes preceded by effusions of blood leaving cavities or cysts in the medullary parts.

III *Gen. Spina bifida. Hydrorachitis.* Fluid under the spine of the back. Swelling. Sopor on pressure.

IV *Gen. Hydrothorax Pleuræ. Dropsy of the pleuritic Cavities.*—Dyspnœa; especially increased on walking quick or ascending, on lying on one side, or in a recumbent posture, and disturbing the sleep early in the night. Orthopnœa—palpitation of the heart, especially on awaking suddenly—oppression about the sternum and dyspnœa, on moving—relieved by rest—sleep disturbed by frightful dreams; or great anxiety—flight dry cough—numbness of arms—pain at the pit of the stomach—pulse often unequal and intermitting—pale countenance—livid lips, scanty urine—thirst—frequently anasarca of the feet and legs—leaning

to the side in which water seated—paroxysms of asthma.

Species according to, 1. The preceding disease of the lungs. 2. The accompanying disease of the lungs. 3. The preceding disease of other parts of the constitution. 4. The accompanying disease of other parts of the constitution. 5. Supervening diseases.

Varieties from, 1. The side of the chest, containing water. 2. Both sides. 3. The effects of pressure on the lungs. 4. The quantity of watery liquid. 5. Particular symptoms.

V Gen. *Hydrothorax Pericardii*. *Dropfy of the Pericardium*.—Quick; unequal; intermitting; throbbing pulsations of the heart—symptoms, in general, of hydrothorax pleuræ.

Species and Varieties, as for hydrothorax pleuræ; and according to previous, and attending diseases of the heart or pericardium.

VI Gen.

VI Gen. *Hydrothorax Mediastini*.—Weight, but not pain, of the middle of the chest, changing its seat according to the erect, decumbent, supine, or prone position of the body—often difficult deglutition—disturbed function of lungs, and heart.

VII Gen. *Hydrops Ascites apertus*. *Dropsey of the Cavity of the Abdomen*. Swelling—fluctuation perceived on examining the belly—generally affection of the whole constitution—paleness—dry cough—dyspnœa in a recumbent posture—scanty urine—often thirst.

Species, 1. According to the attending diseases of the abdominal viscera. 2. The attending diseases of other parts. 3. The preceding disease. 4. Supervening diseases. 5. Previous or attending states, especially pregnancy.

VIII Gen. *Hydrops Ovarii*. *Dropsey of the Ovaries*. Swelling and pain often of one side

of the abdomen only. Fluctuation in early stage obscure. Symptoms of ascites.

Species, as for the ascites.

IX Gen. *Hydrometra. Dropsy of the Uterus.* Swelling, yielding to pressure of the hypogastrium, higher seated, and without the signs of pregnancy. Fluctuation frequently—pains commonly of the groins, hips, thighs, and back—general health affected—often anasarca—further distinguished by the examination *per vaginam*; by the state of the breasts; by the age.

Species, 1. According to previous, or attending diseases of the abdomen. 2. Of other parts of the constitution. 3. Certain states of the constitution, particularly pregnancy.

Varieties, 1. From certain effects. 2. From particular symptoms.

X Gen.

X Gen. *Hydrocele. Dropsy of the Scrotum.*

Tumor of the scrotum gradually increasing, often transparent on holding a candle behind it, fluctuating and soft—distinguished from hernia.

Sect. III. Incysted Dropsies. Hydatidose Dropsies; or in morbid cysts. Often cannot be distinguished from dropsies of cavities—tumors circumscribed; yield to pressure; but on its removal, resume their figure—frequently only affect the constitution by mere pressure—rarely cured by medicines—more frequently cured by apertures than other dropsies—may be seated in the substance of organs; in cavities; in the cellular membrane of any part of the body.

LXVII, 18. *Diseases from Worms.* Existing in different cavities, produce two sets of symptoms, *namely*, those of a variety of diseases belonging to denominations in other different classes;

classes; and those peculiar to these extraneous bodies—worms frequently, or always, present in healthy persons. Some species exist only in the human body—supposed to be in some cases beneficial—not digested, because alive—daily expelled unnoticed, especially seen in diseases—born with the animal of which they are parasites.

Sect. 1. In the Alimentary Canal. Species, perhaps, very numerous.

Sp. 1. Long round Worm. Lumbricus intestinalis—Pallas. Lumbricus Teres—Le Clerc, Tyson, and Klein. Ascaris Lumbricoides—Linné. Ελμινς στρογγυλα. Erroneously called earth worm.—Full grown, ten to fifteen inches long, round, thick as a quill. Tail pointed and short; head with three vesicles around the mouth: pale yellow: line longitudinally on each side, whole length: rugose surface—sexes distinguished. Probably not viviparous, nor seen in the act of parturition, but oviparous.

Ova

Ova seen in their mucus—cannot live out of the human body.

Especially in the small intestines, but sometimes in the large, and in the stomach, and even in the bile ducts and cyst, and throat—produce disease, either from number, or from state of the bowels.

Symptoms. Pains of the belly at times. Tension. Swelling. Looseness. Tenesmus—voracious appetite; bad appetite. Sickness. Vomiting after food—turbid urine. Frequent micturition—pains of the back—white tongue picking of the nose—swelled lip—fœtid breath—worms in the stools—sometimes epileptic fits: St. Vitus's dance: hysteria: pain of the head: affection of the sight: fever: inquietude: rest disturbed by frightful dreams: pale countenance: emaciation: water in the brain.

Species II. Disease, from *Ascarides Vermicularis*. Maw or thread worms. Ασκαρίς. Græc.—
Known

Known by irritation at the anus, pains, and examination of the alvine excrement—almost always in the rectum, but sometimes in the upper intestines and stomach. Have been found creeping into the vagina, &c.—Are male and female; and oviparous—scarce three quarters of an inch in length. Head obtuse, furnished with three vesicles. Body thick as a thread. Tail finely pointed. Colour yellowish white.

Species III. From the *Trichuris* of Roederer, 1760. *Le Ver. à queue*, of Wagler, Blumenbach, Goeze. Long thread worm. Only or most frequently in the cæcum. A number at the same time in the gut. Male and female distinguished. About two inches long, and half a line thick. Head is a proboscis, or horn-like process. Body round and large, with a filiform tail, three times its length, as fine as a hair.

Sp. IV. Taenia Solium sans epine. Tape
Worm.

Worm. *Tænia secunda*, *Plateri*. *Cucurbitinus*, *Cocchi*. *Lumbricus latus*, *Tyson*.—Especially in upper intestines feeding on chyle—Often above twenty feet in length. Flat, consisting of ribband-like joints, resembling cucumber seeds, with head having four horns; tail rarely seen. Marginal apertures on the joints, each of which is a distinct complete animal with one common head. Are oviparous. Not soon killed by spirit, wine, or boiling hot water.—Not unfrequent in England, but most common in Switzerland.

Symptoms. Gnawing, or colicky pains of the belly; sometimes relieved, and sometimes increased, on taking food—diarrhœa—costiveness—nausea—voracious appetite—load at stomach after food—indigestion—flushings—discharge of joints by stool; several thousands during ten or more years—not cured unless head discharged, fresh joints being produced so long as the head remains—may be several animals in the same intestines.

Species II. Tænia lata, acephala, vulgaris.
Tænia solium à epine. *Tænia prima Plateri*:
 Broad Tape Worm. Joints broader than long,
 with apertures in the middle superficially; and
 ovaria round each aperture in a star-like form.
 General symptoms as in last species. Most
 common in Switzerland.

Note. Several species of worms are taken
 into the stomach and intestines, viz. the *Fasciola*, the *Musca cibaria*, the intestinal *Gordius*,
 several *Scarabœi*, the *Phalœna pinguinalis*,
Phryganea grandis; but they do not breed
 there, nor are parasitical like the above.

Sect. II. *Under the skin, and among the
 muscles.*

1 *Sp. Vena Medinensis.* *Filiaria Medinensis*;
Dracunculus: Guinea Worm.

2 *Sp. Furia infernalis.* Common in Sweden.

Malis

Malis furialis, of Savages. Thickness of human hair; two lines long.

3 *Sp. Lumbricus melitenfis*. Thickness of a horse's hair. In Russia. See Med. Com. 1793.

Note. Worms exist in the frontal sinuses; in the antrum maxillare; in the ventricles of the brain; in the substance of the liver; in the mesentery; kidneys; pancreas.

SECT III. *Hydatids, or Vesicular Worms:*
Tœniæ hydatigenæ variæ: *Tœnia globosa:*
Lumbricus Hydropicus of *Tyson*.—1. In the liver. 2. Cavity of the abdomen. 3. Kidneys. 4. Brain. 5. Lungs, &c.

1 *Species, Hermit.* Exists isolated in cavities. Numerous points on its surfaces. When alive, head perceived.

2 *Species, Social.* In masses, consisting of many hundred vesicles, frequently included within

within one another, as well as adhering to one another.

LXVIII, 19. *Diseases from morbid, or evident alteration of structure, or erroneous situation.*

To this head belong Strictures of various canals; tumours of bone, and fleshy matter; Aneurysmal tumours; Mal-conformation, and situation of viscera, and vessels; Schirrhous membranes; Adhesions; Ulcerations; Ossification of vessels, and of soft parts; Exostoses; Thickening of the cranium, &c. of which but a few are intended to be characterized.

I *Genus, Rickets. Rachitis.* A disease, especially of Infants and Children: proportionally large head, and large joints; forehead protuberates—curved limbs—knees bent inwards—toes and feet turned outwards—aversion to exercise—laxity of the whole habit—emaciation—debility—dentition at a late period—tumid

—tumid abdomen—ill formed chest—ribs depressed—dyspnœa—precocity of intellect—appetite for food often voracious.

Species and Varieties. 1, According to age; as, after or before dentition. 2. Hereditary. 3. Strumous. 4. Acquired by mode of bringing up. 5. Endemic. 6. By castration. 7. Complicated with cutaneous and other diseases.

II *Genus.* *White Swellings of the Joints, especially of the Knee. Hydarthus.* Loss, or impaired motion—sometimes very painful—formed very gradually—supposed to be occasioned by a fluid in the capsules or membranes of the joints.

III *Genus.* *Schirrhus external*, especially of the breast. Gradually increases till produces an open or cancerous ulcer; or remains stationary, giving pain under certain circumstances, as during changes of weather; or sometimes increasing, and at other times diminishing;

nishing; or disappear gradually on the taking place of pregnancy; the return of the catamenia, &c. Scarcely ever suppurates. Occasioned sometimes by suppressed discharges of milk, catamenia, &c.

IV Genus. *Swelling of the prostate gland.* Dysuria—frequent micturition—urine depositing very copiously mucus—bloody urine—uneasiness in sitting posture—ascertained by examination—pains of the hypogastrium and neighbouring parts—suppression of urine—sometimes occasioned by a calculus.

V Genus. *Urethral Strictures.* Dysuria—ischuria—involuntary urine—pains of the hypogastrium, hips, and other neighbouring parts; tenesmus; various constitutional symptoms; urine passed in a divided stream; known by examination.

Species and Varieties, from, 1. Tumours; 2. Spasms; 3. Cicatrices.

VI Genus.

VI Genus. *Stricture and Schirrhosity of the Intestines, especially of the Rectum*, may produce diarrhœa; dysenteric symptoms; costiveness, with tenesmus; painful stools, with mucus. Second stage; perceived by examination, manually; difficulty of passing glysters; borborygmi; tumid belly; hectic fever; failure of appetite; sickness; vomiting; acute pains. Third stage; Iliac passion; suppression of alvine discharge; atrophy.

Species. According to gut affected.

VII Genus. *Contraction of the Urinary Bladder*. Frequent vain efforts, and discharges in small quantity; involuntary urine; suppression; stoppage during flow of urine, with pain; symptoms of other diseases of the bladder absent.

VIII Genus. *Caries of the Hip Joint*. Symptoms the same, nearly as of the ischias—attended with excruciating pain—produces
tabes

tabes—not relieved by remedies of rheumatism.

IX *Genus.* *Exostoses, Spinoſe or Acute Processes, and Thickening of the Cranium.* Senſe of immense weight of the head—ſtupor—watery eyes—miſtaken for venereal complaints.

X *Genus.* *Offification of the Brain and of its Membranes.* Produces ſymptoms miſtaken for ſyphilitic. In the laſt ſtage, ſoporose ſymptoms. Has occurred of the pia mater.

XI *Genus.* *Ulcerations of the Stomach.*

1 *Sp.* *Not cancerous*—disease not attended with acute pain—pains of the epigaſtrium—vomiting—diſeſtion impaired, but peculiar ſymptoms not diſtinguiſhed—frequently of very long duration—not relieved by remedies of inflammation.

2 *Sp.* *Cancerous.* Symptoms as in laſt ſpecies.

cies, with offensive breath, and vomiting of foetid blackish coloured fluid—hectic fever—emaciation—fallow or lurid countenance.

Note. Diseases of the stomach, from enlargement, from schirrhosity, from thickening, not sufficiently distinguished by symptoms.

XII. Gen. Morbid Structure of the Heart.

1. *Sp. Enlargement, or preternatural size.* 1st. stage, Dyspnœa, with palpitation, especially on quick motion or ascent, or in recumbent posture—dry cough—constant strong pulsation of the heart, with feel of obstruction. Second stage, Symptoms increased, especially distressing after a meal; pulse and heart irregular and intermitting—dropsy of limbs and abdomen—bloody expectoration—pulse very quick and irregular—fallow countenance—sometimes vomiting after a meal—costiveness—livid lips—pain on lying on left side—rest disturbed by sense of suffocation—delirium—no pulse at wrist, but
throbbing

throbbing of the heart—may be of long duration.

Species and Varieties. 1. As connected with tuberculose or condensed lungs. 2. With hydrothorax. 3. With ossification of the lungs, aorta, heart, hydrocardia; adhesion of the pericardium. 4. With tumours of the neighbouring parts. 5. With preceding diseases. 6. With a too firm texture.

2. *Species.* *Ossification of the Substance.* Can only be conjectured from symptoms of the 1. *Species.*

3. *Species.* *Ossification of the Valves.* Can only be conjectured from many of the symptoms of *Species* 1.

4. *Species.* *Ossification of the Coronary Arteries.* Symptoms of *Species* 1.—said to produce, especially, the symptoms of *Syncope angens*.

5. *Sp. Opening of the Foramen ovale.*

LXIX. 20. *Idiopathic, Cutaneous Diseases.*

1. *Order. Pimples. Papulæ.* Tumours in general, scarcely a line in diameter, commonly numerous and red, sometimes white; hard; contain no perceivable fluid, or only very little at the apex; do not suppurate, or ulcerate, unless they change into a different disease; but terminate in resolution, or scales.

1. *Species. Pimpled Face.* Affects no other part—increases at different times—sometimes in particular families—occurs often in youth, and disappears afterwards—relieves other complaints.

2. *Species. Miliaria sine febre. Sudamina.*
Ἰδρωα. Evident red, or white, millet-like eruptions: often from sweating,

3. *Species. Red Gum.* Occurs during the period of lactation, or while at the breast; and red patches often attend.

4. *Species. White Gum. Tooth Rash.* Small, white, hard, permanent tubercles.

II. Order. *Fungous Eruptions.*

Species I. Yaws. Framboesia. Endemial among negroes. From a specific very infectious poison of persons in the disease, after several months, prurient, red, often solitary, large pimple growing to the size and figure of a strawberry: similar ones supervene for about two or three months. Secondly, grow flatter, and spreading like a raspberry or mulberry; ulcerate from the centre; discharge ichor; become phagædenic. Thirdly, in three to twenty months dry up, and scabs fall off; or death by ulceration. Occur once in life only. Not cured by mercury.

III. Order.

III. Order *Λεπρά*. *Lepra*. *Scurfy, or Scaly skin*. Skin rough, white, thickened—white desquamation—thick, hard crusts or eschars formed—sometimes oozing out of fluid, or ulceration, which affords a scab, with cracks.

1. *Species*. *Lepra Græcorum*. Leprosy of the Jews, not certain. Not contagious.

Varieties. 1. Warty, hard, dry, prurient eruptions, especially on the hands. 2. Of the chin, or mentagra. 3. Ichthyosis, resembling the scales of fishes, or one scale upon another—broad, and with a red margin, or imbricated and white—moist from ichor. 4. Disappears, and recurs from time to time.

2. *Species*. *Lepra Arabum*. *Elephantiasis*. Elephas of Lucretius. Described by Aretæus. Elephantine, or thick, rugged, unctuous skin, without hair, with foetid ulcerations—depilation of the eyebrows—insensibility of the extremities—face deformed by eruptions, and
swelled

swelled—voice nasal and hoarse—may continue for life—hereditary—endemic—doubtful whether contagious.

IV. *Order.* *Eggers.* *Herpes.* *Tetter.* *Ring-worm.* *Serpigo.* Eruptions, papulous, distinguished by their spreading gradually from a given spot over a larger surface—attended with itching exudation, or secretion; may affect the anus, vagina, labia pudendorum.

1. *Species.* *Herpes Miliaris.* *Common Ring-worm,* with eruptions, not unlike millet seeds; with heat, and foreness, affording dry scabs— affects particularly, and at the same time, the neck, breast, thighs.

2. *Species.* *Herpes Hydroa,* or *Phlyctænoidea.* Eruptions of small, spreading vesicles, affording crusts of black matter, or excoriating.

3. *Species.* *Herpes simplex.* Red small papulæ.

pulæ, spreading and itching, but neither exco-
riating nor scabby.

4. *Species.* *Herpes Serpigo*, of Turner.
Formica ambulatoria of Celsus. Larger papulæ,
circular, pungent, erosive, leaving the parts first
affected; diffuse themselves over the neigh-
bouring parts.

5. *Species.* *Herpes exedens*, or *εσθιομενος*.
Papulæ, exulcerating and phagædenic.

6. *Species.* *Herpes zooster*. *Shingles*. Spread-
ing papulous eruptions round the trunk or
limbs; scabby and farinaceous.

V. Order. *Vesicle*. Πιμφίγος. Φλυκταινα.

1. *Genus.* *Pemphigus*, without fever. Vesi-
cles of size of large pease; dry into scab with-
out suppuration, or ulceration.

2. *Genus.*

2. Genus. Ψύδρακτιον. Psýdracium. Watery Tubercles on the head.

3. Genus. Phlyctænoidea. A numerous crop of very small, watery eruptions or Phlyctenæ.

VI. Order. Pustules. Eruptions without fever, which suppurate; for the most part attend, or supervene to eruptions belonging to other orders.

VII. Order. Maculæ. Numerous non-eminent marks, or discoloration of the skin.

1. Genus. Petechiæ. Petechiæ, or flea-bite like spots, without fever.

2. Genus. Decolorations like those from the Marine Scurvy.

3. Genus. Vibices. Wheals; purple spots, or stripes.

4. Genus.

4 *Genus. Gutta rosea.* Broad, smooth, fiery red marks, especially of the face and of the nose; which neither scale off nor itch—often affects intemperate drinkers.

VIII Order. $\Psi\omega\rho\alpha$. *Prurigo. Pruritus.*

1. *Species. Contagious Psory. Itch.* Very small, exceedingly itching papulæ, especially between the fingers; ulcerating; forming small scabs; discharging ichor; cracks or rhagades—from a poison, or insect: perhaps unknown to the ancients.

2. *Species. Itch, scarcely contagious, or curable by sulphur, which affects the trunk.*

3 *Species. Urticaria. Effera. Nettle Rash, without fever.* Eruptions like those from nettles, which come out and are prurient, especially in the night time; neither ulcerate nor scab; appears suddenly as an efflorescence. *Prickly-heat* a variety.

4 *Species.* *Effera Vaccina.* Rash, succeeding the Vaccina, or Cowpock.

5 *Species.* *Pruritus Nocturnus.* Without any visible maculæ, or eruptions.

6 *Species.* *Epinyctis.* Various phlyctænic eruptions, in size, figure, colour, matter contained, parts they occupy, &c. which appear, or at least only produce itching when warm in bed.

IX Order. *Crustæ.* Scabs.

1 *Genus.* *Tinea.* *Achores.* Thick scabs, or crusts, occupying the hairy scalp and face; formed by eruptions which coalesce and secrete, or exude matter.

1 *Species.* *Crustæ lacteæ.* *Milk crusts.* Eruptions, especially on the forehead of the phlyctænic, or vesicular kind; sometimes occur
behind

behind the ears and on the hairy scalp—affect especially children at the breast.

Varieties, according to 1. Colour. 2. Dryness, or moisture, and matter which exudes. 3. Kind of eruptions, from which arose. 4. Part of face occupied. 5. Favous crusts.

2 *Species.* *Scald-head.* *Tinea Capillitii.*
Seated at the roots of the hair, and especially at the borders of the hairy scalp in the neck—lymphatic glands of neck often swelled—crusts often friable and dry—hair falls off—furfuraceous scales.

2 *Genus.* *La Rosa* of the Spaniards.
Crusts, with deep figures on any part, but especially of the hands and feet: fall off with depilation, leaving red marks; returns in the spring; occurs in cachectic habits; from poor living.

3 *Genus.* *Aphthæ.* *Thrush.* White round
s 2 papulæ,

papulæ, often numerous and confluent to form a white crust, or eschars, which fall off without ulceration.

1 *Species.* Within the mouth and fauces.

2 *Species.* Within the labia pudendo um.

X *Order.* *Callofities.*

1. *Species.* *Verruca.* *Warts.* Excrescences of the skin, of the size and figure of a pea; colour of the skin; insensible.

2. *Species.* *Cor de Pies.* *Cornæ.* Callous, hard excrescence, adhering to the tendons or periosteum of the feet and hands; giving pain on pressure; itself insensible.

3 *Species.* Of the figure of a horn. See *Philos. Transf.* vol. lxxxi. part 1.

LXX, 21. *Siphilitic Diseases*. Occasioned by a specific poison which first appeared in 1492—either produces its effects on the parts to which applied, or by absorption, on the lymphatic glands, throat, bones, and skin.

Secl. I. Diseases of the parts to which the poison is applied.

1 *Genus*. Increased peculiar secretion of puriform matter from the urethra, vagina, or other secreting surface.

1. *Species*. *Gonorrhœa Virulenta Urethræ*. *Clap. Venereal Gonorrhœa*. Generally in six to twelve days after the application of the poison of a *Gonorrhœa*, or *Ulcer*. Heat on discharging urine—itching—appearance of mucous matter at the end of the urethra—pain of the penis—increased secretion of thicker matter—dysuria—ardor urinæ—often inflammation and swelling of lymphatics of penis leading to the groin—swelling of the penis—chordee—
pria-

priapisms—sometimes swelling of the testicle, with cessation of the running—thinner and bloody running—phymosis—paraphymosis—stricture—swelled and inflamed penis—sometimes pains of the neighbouring parts—buboes of the groin—fever from irritation—gradual abatement and cessation in from a few days to several months, or longer, but commonly in three weeks—sometimes leaving other disorders.

Varieties, according to, 1. Degree, mode, or absence of pain. 2. Duration. 3. Particular symptoms. 4. As complicated with other disorders of contiguous and adjacent part.

2. *Sp. Gonorrhœa Virulenta Vaginæ*. Symptoms, as in the last species, but commonly much less painful, allowing for difference of structure and function of the parts.

Note. Gonorrhœa Venerea also occurs of the inside of the prepuce; of the urethra in women;

men ; of the perinæum ; of the nipples ; of the lips.

II *Genus*. Inflammation and ulceration of the parts to which the poison is applied : or chancres and venereal ulcers.

1 *Species*. Of the penis.

2 *Species*. Of the labia pudendorum.

Note. Chancres and ulcerations may take place (especially by wounds) in most parts of the skin, if the poison be applied to them, viz. of the perinæum, lips, fingers, breasts, &c.

Secl. II. Diseases of parts by absorption into the constitution.

1 *Species*. *Buboes*.

Varieties, according to the gland affected.

2 *Species*.

2 *Species.* *Ulceration of the Throat.*

3 *Species.* *On the Skin.* Copper-coloured maculæ.

4 *Species.* *In the Bones,* producing pains, nodes, thickening of the bones, caries.

5 *Species.* *In the Nose,* producing Ozæna, or foetid discharge; ulceration of the nostrils; caries.

6 *Species.* *In the Bones of the Palate,* the antrum maxillare, &c. affecting the voice and deglutition.

7 *Species.* *In the Eye-lids and Eyes.*

8 *Species.* *On the Skin,* producing scurf, scabs, tinea, pimples, warts, excrescences.

9. *Sp.* Conjoined with other diseases, viz. Lepra; Sea Scurvy; Itch; Rheumatism; Scrophula; Consumption, &c.

PART II.

PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIC,

TO BE EXPLAINED IN A

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Sect. I. Of the States called Predisposing Causes, necessary or favourable to the Production of Diseases.

I. **O**BSERVATION has instructed us, that *living beings* are commonly varying in their state of excitability.

II. *Living Beings* are also commonly varying in the action, or motion of their organs.

III. These states of *excitability* (I), and of ac-
tion

tion (II), depend, as far as is known, on the agency or privation of the excitants, (XI. XII. XIII. Part I.) Hence many given agents or excitants produce diseased states, or death, in certain individuals; healthy states in others; and no sensible effects in others:—and in the same individual, at different times, these different effects are produced by such given excitants.

IV. Most things, according to *the quantity* in which they are applied in the same individual, produce effects different in *kind*, or *intensity*: Hence a given substance may, in the same individual, produce healthy, or diseased states, or death, or no sensible changes.

V. Experience has instructed us, that certain diseases are never excited, but when certain known states of the economy are present; that certain other diseases are most frequently excited when certain known states of the economy are present. Such states are usually, but with impropriety, called *predisposing* and *remote causes*; they are
also

also called προηγόμεναι, and *Seminia morborum*; but most properly *predisposing states*.

VI. There is reason to believe that many diseases are only excited, or at least are more readily excited, in certain unknown states of the economy; although such states, which are the most frequent of all others, have not been distinguished.

VII. It appears also that certain agents produce diseases in every known state of the economy; e. g. Fire, Nitrous Acid, &c.

VIII. Among the known *predisposing states*, are the following:

1. In which the most evident part of it is *Weakness*, attended commonly with *Irritability* (P. I. xxxii. p. 15), produced by

a. Privation of food.

b. ————— fermented liquor.

- c. Want of sleep.
- d. Excessive muscular exertion.
- e. Evacuations ; especially of blood.
- f. Excessive venery.
- g. Inebriation.

2. In which the most evident part of the predisposing state is *Irritability*, produced by

- a. Depressing passions.
- b. Exposure to cold.
- c. Want of customary muscular exercise.
- d. Want of customary mental exertion.
- e. Want of customary evacuations.

3. States in which the most prominent part is uncommon *Sensibility* of the constitution in general, or of particular parts.

4. States in which the most prominent part is *Torpor* of the constitution in general, or of particular parts. (P. I. xxxii. p. 15.)

5. Pre-

5. Predispositions connected with a particular Make of body.

6. Predispositions from Peculiarities of constitution, or Idiosyncrasy, consisting in excitability.

7. Predispositions connected with Climate.

8. Predispositions from Exposure to air of a high, and low temperature; or from the summer, and winter seasons.

9. Predispositions, existing at particular times of the year, as in the month of August, to Cholera Morbus.

10. Predispositions inherited from Parents, producing what are, with impropriety, called *hereditary diseases*, e. g. Pulmonary Consumption; Gout; Mania; Cutaneous Diseases; Scrophula.

11. Predispositions similar in the Children of certain families, although not observed in their
Parents;

Parents; as in some cases of Pulmonary Consumption.

12. Predispositions connected with *particular ages*, e. g. Ulcerous Sore Throat; Apoplexy; Hysteria, &c.

13. ————— produced by modes of life; e. g. by certain occupations.

14. ————— attending certain diseases.

15. ————— remaining after certain diseases,

16. Certain associations, or acquired habits, by the repetition of attacks of diseases.

17. Predispositions, consisting of two or more of the preceding ones.

Sect. II. *Of the Excitants, or Occasional Causes of Diseases.*

IX. Experience has shewn that diseases arise in the states of predisposition (I. Sect. VIII. p. 137), 1. Where excitants are applied, or withdrawn, which usually are attended with health. 2. Where excitants are applied, or withdrawn, which are usually followed by disease. 3. Where excitants are applied, or withdrawn, which are always followed by disease.

X. The above morbidic excitants (IX.) are divided into, 1. *Internal*, which exist in the animal economy (Part I. xiii. p. 7.) 2. *Extraneous* (P. I. xii. p. 7.) They are those remote causes which are commonly called *Occasional causes*, from being the *occasion* of diseases. In the schools they have been also named *Potentia nocentes*, and
 προκλητικα.

XI. 1. The Excitants, or Stimuli, of life (P. I. xi.

I. xi. p. 6.) in certain predispositions, and quantities, are occasional causes of disease. 2. Almost every action, or other state, of the organs of the animal economy (P. I. xiii. p. 7.) according to the predisposition, is an occasional cause. 3. And it is also known that innumerable external agents (P. I. xii. p. 7.) are occasional causes.

XII. The morbidic excitants referable to the first division, viz. the Stimuli of life, are of course undue ingesta, and application, according to the state of excitability, of

Oxygen Gás

Food.

Drink, considered as Water.

Calorific, or Matter of Heat.

To the second division (Sect. II. xi. 2), belong

(a) The

- (a) The Emotions and Passions.
- (b) Mental Affections.
- (c) Sleep and Watching.
- (d) Muscular Exertion, excessive, or defective.
- (e) Secretions and Excretions, excessive or defective; both healthy and morbid ones; among which is Gastric Juice.
- (f) Particular postures, long continued.
- (g) Plethora; or deficient blood.
- (h) Innumerable local diseases; pain, and other states of particular parts, affect more or less the whole, or great part of the constitution.
- (i) The Disappearance of diseases.

To the third division, of innumerable external

ternal agents (Sect. II. xi. 3, p. 144) belong, among others.

(a) Morbific poisons in a visible quantity ; as, variolous ; vaccine ; varicellous : syphilitic, &c.

(b) Morbific poisons in an invisible state ; as, morbillous ; that of hooping cough ; of ulcerous fore throat, &c.

(c) Poisonous substances, or virulent medicines taken into the stomach ; as, arsenic, lead, copper, &c.

(d) Perhaps moist, dry, and other states and impregnations of the atmosphere, independent of temperature.

(e) Matter taken into the stomach, not of an alimentary nature ; especially fermented liquor, and ardent spirit.

(f) Things which kill the part to which applied,

plied, and then act chemically upon it; as, alkali; or only kill, as favine.

(g) Worms.

(h) Things which act only by stimulating, having no chemical agency on dead matter, and which produce only local diseases primarily; as, cantharides, mustard, sting of nettles.

(i) Concretions, biliary, urinary, &c.

(k) Extraneous matters in secreted fluids, as in urine, and in the stomach; e. g. acid matter, blood, pus.

(l) Effused fluids, as blood, lymph, coagulated fluid.

(m) Retained excretions, especially indurated alvine fæces, urine, elastic fluids, &c.

(n) Extraneous substances introduced by wounds, gun-shots, punctures, &c.

(o) Mechanical injuries, e. g. blows, &c

(p) Certain climates and seasons.

(q) Abstraction of any customary stimuli.

(r) Influence of planets?

XIII. When several agents seem to co-operate, there may be one of them alone which cannot produce the disease, but which gives certainty, or renders more certain the action of other occasional causes; such an agent is called an *exciting* cause.

It is most probable that in general several occasional causes co-operate, or occur in succession in producing diseases; although one of them only may be evident, and which commonly is more remote than the rest.

XIV. As

XIV. As mostly diseases under one denomination are in reality compounded of several simple ones subsisting together, as well as frequently consist of a succession of diseases, the *remote causes*, or *principia morbi*, viz. the *predisposing* and *occasional*, must be various, and proportional in number. Hence also several diseases may exist at the same time in different parts of the same constitution, and, excepting the original disease, be the excitants of one another.

Sect. III. Of the Proximate Causes, or Causæ continentes.

XV. The state of diseased parts, on which fundamentally depends all the phenomena, and which is peculiar to such disease, is *the cause*, or, as called in the schools, is *the proximate cause*: and hence, which state being removed, the disease is removed; being increased, it is increased; being diminished, it is diminished; being present, it is present; being changed, it is changed. It is also that state which will explain all the phenomena

nomena or properties of the disease. The proximate cause is the disease itself.

XVI. Every disease, as far as is conceivable from the nature of living matter, must consist in, or have for its *proximate cause*, a peculiar or specific state of *excitability*; or of *motion* without such peculiar excitability; or of both peculiar *excitability* and *motion* (P. I. xl. p. 25): but our present knowledge of the science of Physics does not enable us to say in what this *excitability* or this *motion* consists, except perhaps in a few instances.

XVII. However unattainable the knowledge of proximate causes may be at present, it will be beneficial to attempt to distinguish between diseases from *morbid excitants* operating on healthy excitability, and diseases from *morbid excitability* acted upon by healthy excitants; 2. to find out the *combination* of simple diseases, usually confounded without discrimination under one vague denomination; 3. to observe the *succession* of diseased

eased states, equally confounded under one denomination, or at best only distinguished by the name of *stages*; 4. to attempt to distinguish the different diseases from one another, which produce apparently the same remote effects, and which are confounded together under one name, denoting such similar remote effects: for, by such investigations, there is the best chance of finding out the kind and seat of the disease, and the most rational theory is afforded to direct practice in case of failure from experience. Further, this plan is the most likely to furnish what is called in the schools the *Ratio symptomatum* of each disease, and is the best foundation for the branch called *Prognosis*.

Sect. IV. Of the Prevention of Disease, or
 ΠΡΟΦΥΛΑΙΣ—*Of the Preservation of Health, or*
 ὕγιεινῃ.

XVIII. Experience having shewn that certain diseases never occur unless certain states or predispositions be present (p. 138, v.) such diseases
 may

may be prevented by removing such predispositions, even although the occasional cause be applied; which removal, however, is frequently unattainable.

XIX. Experience having shewn that certain diseases never occur but when certain excitants, or occasional causes (p. 143, ix.) are applied, such diseases may be prevented by avoiding or removing, or counteracting the occasional causes; which measures are often attainable, but commonly neglected.

XX. Many diseases would, frequently, not occur, unless exciting causes concurred (p. 148, xiii,) with the other remote causes: hence the chance is lessened of the occurrence of such diseases, by avoiding or removing the exciting causes.

XXI. If diseases be prevented, health is necessarily present (p. 3, iv.); nor does the *duration of health* appear from observation to be shortened

ened by the prevention of disease, but, on the contrary, to be prolonged.

XXII. The art of Phyfic is not able to effect any change in the state of health of the animal economy; in which new state, health will continue for a longer time. Hence the distinction made in the schools between the *Preservation of Health*, and the *Prevention of Disease*, is without any real difference. It may be proper to remark, that the measures taken for the preservation of health are commonly those for the prevention of imaginary diseases, or from a mere hypothesis of their power of preventing diseases in general; whereas the measures for prevention are commonly taken with precision for determinate real diseases.

Sect. V Of the Cure of Diseases, viz. of their Removal and Palliation.—ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΙΚΗ.

XXIII. Observations made of the course of diseases, have shewn that different kinds of them have been removed in the following different ways:

1. They disappear apparently, spontaneously, when no observable excitant is applied, or withdrawn, to which the removal can be imputed. This is termed, but with impropriety, the *natural cure*. Sometimes a particular effect is a concomitant of the removal, viz. a discharge, an inflammation, an eruption, &c. which are named *Crises*, or *Nature's method*; also formerly called *Judgments*. Such cases have been imputed to a supposed power, named *Vis Naturæ medicatrix*, which, in some schools, has been considered to be intelligent, and also capable of preventing many diseases; then called the *Vis Naturæ conservatrix*.—These cures happen with constancy enough

enough in many diseases to justify the opinion of the existence of the above power ; but, in many apparently spontaneous cures, it is most probable they are effected by the accidental agency of various excitants (p. 6, xi. xii. xiii.), which, in some instances, are observable, but in others are unperceived ; although such cases are also imputed to *Nature*. Whether such a power as the *Vis medicatrix* be admitted or not, and in the latter case the spontaneous cures be referred to concomitant or consequent effects of the disease itself, is of no importance in practice at present, provided the facts be known ; but it is a subject very interesting to Philosophy, and may hereafter be so in practice.

2. Diseases may be removed by the due application or subduction of the *Stimuli of Life* (p. 6, xi.) viz. of

Food.

Water.

*Oxygen Gas**Calorific.*

3. Diseases may be cured by *External Excitants*, or *Agents* (p. 7, xii.), which, when used in the Practice of Physic, are called *Medicines*.

(a) Supplied by *Natural History*.

1. Principally from the vegetable kingdom, and have been called *Galenicals*.
2. From the fossil kingdom.
3. From the animal kingdom.
4. From waters.
5. From the atmosphere, including climate, and gases from other sources.
6. From certain subtile stimulating fluids,

ids, namely, *Electric, Galvanic, Torpedinous Light, &c.*

- (b) Various external natural subjects, which exert an influence on the animal economy at *sensible distances*, e. g. the Sun ; Moon ; other Planets ?
- (c) Agents and applications afforded by *mechanical means*, e. g. by pressure of clothes ; by irritation and pressure of clothes, bandages, &c. ; by mechanical support of parts with plasters, metal instruments, &c. ; by friction ; by various modes of gestation ; pressure by baths of water ; quicksilver, oil, &c.
- (d) Products furnished by *chemical compositions and decompositions*, to which head a numerous list belongs, among which are :

1. Acids, e. g. *Sulphuric, Carbonic, &c.*
2. Alkalies,

2. Alkalies, e. g. *Vegetable, Fossil, and Volatile.*
3. Metallic *Oxides*, e. g. *Mercurial, &c.*
4. Earths, e. g. *Magnesia, Lime, &c.*
5. Inflammable bodies. i. e. Bodies which, in combining rapidly with Oxygen of Oxygen Gas, discharge flame, e. g. *Sulphur, Phosphorus, Hydrogen Gas; Carbon; Oils; unctuous and tasteless; fragrant, sapid, and soluble; or Balsams, and Resins; essential and æthereal: Alcohol of Wine: various other compound Inflammables, as Hydro-carbonate Gas. &c.*
6. Various double and triple Salts, consisting of an Acid and Alkali, e. g. *Sulphate of Magnesia, Phosphate*

phate of Fossil Alkali, Rochelle Salt, or Tartarized Fossil Alkali, &c.

7. Double and triple Salts, consisting of an Acid and metallic Oxide, or of a double Salt and Oxide, e. g. *Muriate of Mercury, Tartarized Antimony, &c.*
8. Compounds of Alkalies and Oils, e. g. *Soaps.*
9. Solutions in Alcohol of Wine; in Æther; in Wine, &c. e. g. *Tinctures, Æthereal Tinctures, Medicated Wines, Elixirs, Essences, &c.*
10. Vegetable Solutions in Acids, e. g. *Vinegar of Squills.*
11. Vegetable, Aqueous, and Spirituous
Extracts,

Extracts, e. g. of *Cinchona*, of
Gentian, &c.

12. Solutions in Saccharine fluids, e. g.
Syrups, *Medicated Honey*.

4. Diseases are cured by diseases.

5. ————— by the agency of the
different states of each of the organs on one another,
especially of the mind.

XXIV. The above agents (p. 154, xxiii. 2, 3),
must be contemplated also as acting in *precession*,
and *conjointly* in many instances, particularly in
the case of climate, seasons, &c. as well as of
morbific poisons.

XXV. The agents (p. 154, xxiii. 2, 3), operate
directly upon, or mediately through the parts to
which they applied.

1. Principally upon the stomach.

2. Upon

2. Upon the intestinal canal.
3. Upon the surface of the body, or skin.
4. Upon the lungs.
5. Upon the urinary cavities.
6. Upon particular external senses, e. g.
of hearing, vision, smelling, &c.
7. Upon the mind and passions.
8. Upon the blood, by transfusion?
9. Upon the absorbents of divided or cut parts.

XXVI. The agents (p. 154, 160, xxiii. 2, 3, 4, 5), produce their effects from the parts affected, by

1. Sympathy, without apparent communication.
2. Affociation.
3. Diffusion of action from the parts affected.
4. Apparently transferring action, exhausting excitability.
5. Other modes, not understood at present

XXVII. An arrangement might be made of the agents, or *materia medica* employed in the cure and prevention of diseases (p. 132, 2, 3), on the principle of their medicinal mode of operation. Such a plan is very useful for giving a view of many of the general effects of medicinal agents, and the most useful method of all others for classification of the individual numerous articles of the *Materia Medica*: because they are
for

for the most part thus associated, and separated, according to the similarity and difference of many of those sensible or evident effects which they are commonly intended to produce in the Practice of Physic. But neither an arrangement of this kind, nor the particular application of remedies to particular diseases, is within the design of this part of the outlines. It may be proper, however, to enumerate the following principal heads, to which most of the articles may be referred :

I. *Nutriments* ; which supply matter for the composition of *living fibres* in the growing state ; and, for the composition of *living fibres*, to supply the loss by the constant decay of certain parts of the economy.

II. *Diluents* ; which supply the continual natural loss of fluids.

III. *Zoephoretics* ; which restore, and increase excitability (p. 8, xvi), or the principle of life.

- 1 *Divis.* By withdrawing or diminishing certain excitants, or stimuli.
- 2 *Divis.* By increasing the power itself of producing excitability.
- 3 *Divis. Zoepoetica*; By adding matter for the immediate production of excitability?

IV. *Azoeophoretics*; which diminish excitability.

- 1 *Divis.* By exciting motion with excitants.
- 2 *Divis.* By diminishing the power itself of producing excitability.

V. *Excitants, or Stimulants*; remedies for deficient action, or motion, of the *muscular fibres, nerves, and mental faculties.*

- 1 *Divis General*, which excite the action

tion of the organs of motion of the economy, in general, in diseases in which *the excitability is in an healthy state*; and there being less than the usual stimuli to healthy action present.

- 2 *Divis. Partial*, which excite actions of particular organs of motion, but without specific, or peculiar stimulation.

1 *Subdiv.* Of the Stomach.

2 ————— Intestinal canal

3 ————— Sanguiferous system, among other stimuli, by means of blood itself: and perhaps by transfusion.

4 *Subdiv.*

4 *Subdiv.* Of the Pulmonic system.

5 ————— Absorbent system, or *Sorbentia*.

6 ————— Organs of feeling.

7 ————— Particular passions and emotions.

8 ————— Particular mental faculties.

3 *Divis. Specific*, which excite peculiar action in particular organs, especially the secretory.

1 *Subdiv.* Vomiting, by *Emetics*.

2 ————— Purging, by *Cathartics*.

3 *Subdiv.*

3 *Subdiv.* Sweating, by *Diaphoretics* and *Sudorifics*.

4 ——— Urinary discharge, by *Diuretics*.

5 ——— Pulmonary secretion, by *Expectorants*.

6 ——— Nasal secretion, by *Errhines*.

7 ——— Salivary discharge, by *Sialagogues*.

8 ——— Menstrual secretion, by *Emmenagogues*.

Note. Excitants of this class are also used in diseases with deficient action, from deficient excitability. From the effects of the remedies called *Antispasmodics* in *Clonic Spasms*, it seems most probable

probable that they belong to the class of *Excitants*, and need not be arranged separately.

VI. *Sedatives*; remedies for excessive action, the excitability being merely healthy, but with more powerful *Excitants* than in health, which admit of an arrangement according to the last class of *Excitants*, but *conversely*.

Note. Sedatives of this class are also used for diseases with excessive action, from excessive excitability, without increased strength, or with even irritability, and weakness.

VII. *Acentropoetics*; remedies for diseases immediately occasioned by a stimulus or excitant, operating commonly on a *part* of the economy, but sometimes *generally*, in which the excitability may not be greater than in health.

1 *Divis.* By removing the stimulating agent.

2 *Divis.*

2 *Divis.* By rendering the stimulating agent inert.

3 ——— By destroying the susceptibility of morbid action to the stimulus.

Note. To this class must be referred remedies for diseases from various extraneous bodies, viz. biliary, urinary, and other concretions; urine impregnated with acid and other irritating matters; acid and other irritating matters in the stomach, or intestines; worms, especially in the intestines; extravasated blood, and other fluids; morbid secreted fluids; local affections, not of themselves morbid, but producing constitutional diseases, as well as local ones; organic and other local diseases, producing constitutional diseases, as well as local ones; constitutional diseases, producing local ones; plethora, producing disorders.

VIII. *Strengtheners, or Tonics*; for morbidly diminished power of motion or action to usual healthy

healthy stimuli, with respect to *force*, *duration*, or *extent*; which admit of an arrangement corresponding to the *class v. Excitants*.

Note. This class are also used for diseases with diminished force of action to stronger than healthy stimuli.

IX. *Weakeners*, or *Antiphlogistics*; for the state of excitability which consists of morbidly increased force of motion, or action to usual healthy stimuli, with respect to *force*, *duration*, or *extent*; which admit of an arrangement corresponding to class viii. but *conversely*.

Note. This class are used for diseases with an increased force of action, to weaker than healthy stimuli.

The states of greater facility to action, and of greater difficulty than in health, i. e. states of *irritability* and *torpor*, are commonly concomitant

tant of one of the two states of weakness and strength, on which the classes of strengtheners and weakeners are founded; and the known remedies for *irritability* and *torpor* being those of other classes, it was not thought useful to establish them separately.

X. *Astringents*; remedies supposed to be for diminished vital cohesion; but more evidently and most commonly for serous and sanguineous discharges, from irritability, or from excessive excitants.

Note. Many of the articles of this class are the same as those of classes vi. and vii. yet articles are also referred to it which have no other place but under this head, especially those externally applied, called *Styptics*, &c.

XI. *Relaxants*; remedies for that state of excitability, or state of increased vital cohesion, called *Spasm*.

Note. The articles of this class, which are applied externally, are frequently called *Emollients*.

XII. *Anodynes. Hypnotics. Nepenthics*; remedies for removing pain; producing sleep; removing sorrow, or anxiety.

The mode of action of this class is utterly unknown.

XIII. *Antiputrescents. Antiscorbutics*; remedies for real, or supposed putrescent and attenuated blood.

XIV. *Azoetics. Caustics*; remedies for killing certain parts, either in a morbid state, or for making apertures to discharge extraneous matter.

1 *Divis.* which destroy the vitality of the part, but exert no chemical action.

2 *Divis.*

2 *Divis.* which destroy the vitality of the part, and then act chemically on the dead matter.

1 *Subdiv.* which combine chemically, wholly, or without decomposition, with the dead matter, e. g. *Cautic Alkali, Lime, Sulphuric Acid.*

2 ——— which are decomposed by the dead or killed part, one or more of their component parts combining with it, e. g. *Metallic Oxides, Metallic Salts, Nitric Acid.*

Note. There are some pretty certainly efficacious remedies for some diseases, the mode of whose operation by which they cure is unknown, and therefore have not been referred to any of the

the

the preceding classes. Such remedies are called *Specifics*; e. g. Arsenic and Cinchona, in Inter-mittents; Mercury, in Syphilis; Sulphur, in Pflora.

OMITTED.

P. 82.—5 Sp. *Trismus dolorificus*, or *Tic douloureux*; acutely painful affection of the face, aggravated on opening the mouth or on swallowing—occurs by paroxysms.

P. 89.—V. Gen. *Scorbutus*, or *Sea Scurvy*; livid, yellowish, bluish, spots on the shins—livid and often tumid countenance—fœtid breath; spongy gums, with hæmorrhage—anæsaricous legs—depression of spirits; aversion from motion; lassitude—good appetite—dyspnœa—in the advanced stage, faintings—blood loosely coagulates; hæmorrhage from the nose, and ulceration—lastly, fungus ulcers—jaundice—teeth loose—ascites—fœtid urine—sometimes terminates in dropsy, consumption, and other diseases.

